FBIS

DAILY REPORT
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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD241622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A regular session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact opened in Prague today. The session was chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces. Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, opened the meeting and greeted the participants in the session. Present at the session are delegations of the armies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and of the staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

[On 24 April East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1555 GMT, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT and Warsaw Television in Polish at 1730 GMT, and Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2000 GMT report the opening of the Warsaw Pact Military Council meeting in Prague. All of the reports present the same information as Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1600 GMT.]

WARSAW PACT CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING HELD IN SOFIA

AU241807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of a BCP Central Committee department; and Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, took part today in the work of the meeting of the commanding personnel of the Warsaw Pact Civil Defense. Lieutenant General Vyacheslav Kotov, aide to the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, also attended. Actions of the formations of the civil defense at the Vratsa city economic chemical combine for liquidating the results of a major production accident were shown to the participants.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU241947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] At Sofia's Novotel Europa today an international conference on planning and managing major economic organizations in the sphere of light industry of CEMA countries opened. Representatives of the GDR, the USSR, Hungary, the CSSR, and Bulgaria are taking part in the conference. During 3 days they will discuss issues related to planning the economic activity, forming the funds of wages, and perfecting the economic organization's trade policy concerning variety. Today at the discussions a major place was devoted to the issue of rationally utilizing the work force in plants producing consumer goods. Experience in perfecting the brigade organization of labor was exchanged.

CEMA SUMMIT: REASONS FOR DISAGREEMENT

AU250821 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 24 April carries an 8-minute feature "prepared" by Belgrade radio journalist Dragan Colovic on the "reasons for disagreements among CEMA member-countries, the economic group of East European countries, on the eve of the forthcoming summit of this group." Colovic first contends that the disagreements result from dynamic economic development and the slow adaption to necessary changes forced by this development. He then states that one of the harshest criticisms of relations among CEMA member-countries is made by Hungary, thus introducing a report from Budapest by TANJUG correspondent Milos Corovic.

Corovic lists Hungarian remarks about previous documents made during the preparatory phase of the CEMA summit, the most important being their insistence that "prices of agricultural products be coordinated with prices of other raw materials, fuels, and power." Hungarians also favor a more efficacious cooperation mechanism, which would mean that "enterprise themselves should be provided more free space for direct communication," because at present Hungarian enterprises "in most countries have to seek their partners in ministries and not in production organizations themselves."

Dragan Colovic then continues by stating that attempts made by some CEMA member-countries to find a way out by strengthening cooperation with non-CEMA members failed to give the expected results because of the CEMA member-countries economic structure and the present economic crisis. "Hence, the greater political pressure for seeking solutions in changing the division of labor within CEMA," which Colovic says, includes, among other things, "the intensification of economies."

Colovic goes on to say that the GDR also attaches great significance to the Moscow summit, although its views differ somewhat from those held by some other CEMA member-countries. He then introduces TANJUG Berlin correspondent Zdravko Ilic who states the following: The GDR desires that its interests be "more respected." Among these interests are "the continuation of economic and technological cooperation, not only with the FRG, but also with other Western countries and Japan, because this is an essential condition for realizing technological modernization, relatively dynamic economic growth, and along with this, a stable social order." It has been noted that official Berlin publicly approves the Hungarian position on greater bilateral cooperation with Western industrialized countries. Ilic goes on to say that although "official Berlin by no means wants to be conspicuous in CEMA by insisting on its national interests, it will advocate them firmly in a suitable form, at the Moscow economic summit, which, according to unofficial information should open on 12 June."

Colovic continues by speaking on the "insufficient unity of views on economic issues," which has become "so obvious that political factors will have to exert an extraordinary effort with a view to straightening out the existing misunderstandings in the least painful way." He then introduces Bogoljub Lacmanovic, Zagreb VJESNIK correspondent in Moscow, to report on Moscow's views on the forthcoming summit.

Lacmanovic first states that there are many commentaries on the summit, among them, Moscow denying Western commentaries on a "deep crisis" in CEMA and stating that "economic relations and mechanisms within the socialist economic community are good; they should only be improved." He goes on giving a few "illustrations," on Romania and then on Hungary expressing discontent with economic mechanisms within CEMA; "A resolute demand for holding a meeting of heads of parties and states of the 10 countries was submitted 2 years ago by Romania, which was discontented with the distribution of Soviet energy. When these demands were joined by Hungary, which was discontented with economic mechanisms in CEMA, Moscow could no longer reject Ceausescu's demands. The settling of internal accounts had begun, and the summit was not held last year only because of the illness of then Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. There are two basic issues which shake CEMA, and to which the summit should provide answers: One is the distribution of Soviet energy, the other is the distribution of food, of which there is a shortage in the Soviet Union." Moscow supports "greater integration within CEMA and greater economic independence of the Eastern bloc from the West, but such enclosure could lead to technological lagging of East European countries; therefore, the forthcoming summit will certainly adopt some corrections to present economic mechanisms and undoubtedly establish a clearer CEMA strategy towards the West."

Dragan Colovic then concludes by noting that "the need for coordination of relations within CEMA is obvious," and what is involved are "very sensitive economic issues." However, he states, there is no doubt that "those political tendencies to maintain, that is, to not damage the monolithic nature of the community will strengthen." The issue of "strengthening the political and defensive system of the Warsaw Pact countries, considering the present international situation, still remains at the center of attention."

EASTER PEACE MARCHES: NO U.S. MISSILES IN EUROPE

DW240840 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Text] When some West European parliaments in late fall last year voted for the deployment of missiles, many prophets predicted an early end of the peace movement after the faits accomplis. However, this Easter 1984 shows how alive the allegedly dead can be. In the Federal Republic, Great Britain, and almost everywhere in West Europe, hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated in the streets to stop deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles. The false prophets of last fall were wrong, while those who had said that the real controversy about the issue of the West's security policy would begin only after the forced deployment, are right.

Those who have seen photos of the demonstrations in the big cities of the Federal Republic and elsewhere will have noted that there were not only slogans like "Remove the missiles" but also demands such as "Instead of arms, jobs and training places," or "No missiles in our country, no mines in Nicaragua," or "Detente policy must be continued."

Here events and realizations of recent months are reflected and implications are expressed which earlier may not always have been recognized. At the rally in Duisburg, SPD politician Eppler said that in the 200 years of its history the United States has never had an administration handling power as irresponsibly and carelessly as the Reagan team. He referred to Washington's missile policy, but he also meant something else. This is the new element which has been adopted by the peace movement in recent months. People have become aware now that the Pershings are just part of a policy which is disastrous for Europe as a whole.

Nicaragua and the star wars project are other parts of this whole policy. Nicaragua also concerns Europe. The slogan "No missiles here, no mines in Nicaragua" reduces this awareness to a brief denominator. The fact that social cuts have to do with arms policy and that the arms race does not create new jobs but jeopardizes existing jobs, has never been stated as clearly by Western trade unions as it was yesterday and today by the slogan "Instead of arms, jobs and training places."

There is no doubt that the months since the beginning of the deployment of missiles have revealed to many more millions of West Europeans the nature of the present U.S. policy. This has become clearly apparent in the demands of the participants in the 1984 Easter rallies. Nobody can deny that these demands accurately reflect the apprehensions, worries, and wishes of the majority of West Europeans.

In view of this, the attempts of some bourgeois politicians to discredit the peace movement with the same gross defamations they resorted to earlier, produce a very miserable impression. In this way they only discredit the sincerity of their own stance -- a certain cautious disassociation from specific tendencies of U.S. policy, such as the minig of Nicaraguan ports or Washington's star wars plans.

If considerations in some West European government chancelleries about a European security policy that is less dependent on the United States are serious, the peace movement should be considered as an ally, instead of being discriminated. Nothing else has been demanded at the Easter rallies but a new and reasonable security policy based not on the arms race but on disarmament. But then -- and this probably is the crucial point -- they would have to admit they made a mistake by voting for the deployment, because thereby they supported those people in Washington who needed the Pershings as part of the mosaic of their policy of military superiority, a mosaic which is to be extended by their plans on the militarization of outer space.

The slogan "No missiles in West Europe, no mines in Nicaragua" also implies that those who brought the missiles to West Europe thereby facilitated the mining of Nicaraguan ports. In November of last year, it was said that the deployment would facilitate the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Actually, the West Europeans only made it easier for the United States to reject any reasonable disarmament talks. It has become clearer in recent months that Washington does not want to lets its arms buildup be disrupted by any promising disarmament negotiations.

The ballyhoo about allegedly new U.S. proposals on the ban of chemical weapons was not unreasonably followed by an embarrassed silence. What the British GUARDIAN described as presumptuous and what NATO diplomats consider as a considerable setback -- unacceptable, not only to the Soviet Union -- was just another proof of the present U.S. Administration's unwillingness to negotiate. But was it not the peace movement which as early as last year warned about this consequence of the deployment of missiles? In view of this, was not the vote for the Pershings a disastrous mistake? Of course it was.

At their Budapest meeting last week the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries once again appealed to the NATO states to stop the already begun stationing of missiles in West Europe. To this end, there are even more sensible reasons now than there were half a year ago. This deployment has been a bad and false decision. The people in West Europe have not put up with it. This is shown by this year's Easter marches. This is shown by the Netherlands, where -- notwithstanding the most massive pressure that is brought to bear -- no parliamentary majority for a yes was achieved up to now.

The discussion about the Western security policy has not ceased after the missile debates in the West but has become much more intensive. The U.S. readiness for negotiations has not become greater but instead has ceased to exist at all. It was not prior to but after the deployment that Washington categorically rejected negotiations providing for a ban on militarization of outer space. Likewise, it was not prior to but after the deployment that the Pentagon and the CIA have exacerbated their Central America policy drastically.

Maybe half a year ago some politicians in West Europe really believed in a need for the Pershings and thereby in their own propaganda. In the meantime, however, they ought to have been set right -- by Washington proper. What then speaks in favor of not correcting a mistake; is it perhaps because one does not like to admit mistakes? To be sure, the government in Washington would not be pleased with such a correction. However, how much consideration must be shown for a government which does not have any regard for its own people, for that of the Americans in the broadest sense of the word, and which also does not consider the feelings of the Europeans?

Nobody should accuse us of calling for anti-Americanism, for there is nobody today who is acting more anti-American than the people in the White House. The slogan of the 1984 Easter march "no missiles in West Europe, no mines in Nicaragua" would be approved by millions of Europeans and Americans today.

U.S. MISLEADS WORLD PUBLIC, CONTINUES ARMS RACE

AU231300 Sofia BTA in English 0739 GMT 23 Apr 84

["Negotiations -- Needed and Welcome" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- In Today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT news analyst L. Kolarov, prompted by the recent Budapest sitting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty, dwells on the two approaches in resolving the problems of peace in Europe and the world.

The author underlines the desire expressed by the socialist countries for a serious and equal dialogue, one revealing a sense of responsibility, the need for practical steps to eliminate the chemical weapons and to reach an agreement at the Vienna talks. At the same time, Mr Kolarov stresses, Washington is endeavouring to mislead the world public and go ahead with the fierce arms race and the drive after military superiority over the USSR and its allies. Inapplicable and futureless are also the noisily advertised proposals by the United States and NATO on the issue of the chemical weapons and the Vienna talks, aimed at the only target to erase from the world public's memory the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. An adopting of a more realistic course on the part of NATO as well as discontinuing the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in the European countries, would create conditions for reversing the response measures taken by the Warsaw Treaty and for consolidating confidence and security in Europe and the world.

A TRUD commentary by Ts. Iliev lays emphasis on the readiness expressed by the foreign ministers of the socialist community to make utmost efforts for a positive outcome of the Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks.

ROMANIA URGES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AT GENEVA

AU242002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 24/4/1984 -- The stand of the RCP and Romanian State, the conception and initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu as to the need for the endorsement of immediate specific measures of nuclear disarmament were presented at the Geneva Disarmament conference.

The Romanian delegation participated in debates, singling out the dramatic situation generated by the quantitative and qualitative accumulation of nuclear weapons and aggravated by the inertness of the nuclear disarmament negotiations at the Geneva conference and the impasse of similar negotiations in other fora.

Starting from the idea that the fundamental interests of mankind's peace and existence could be served only by effective disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all, the Romanian delegation advocated the focussing of negotiation efforts on themes related to the cessation of nuclear tests, the halting of the arms race and an immediate passage to nuclear disarmament, problems on which substantive negotiations were not started as yet. The Romanian delegation also advanced proposals for the actuation of the negotiations on averting the risk of a nuclear war and granting security guarantees to non-nuclear states. With a view to actuating the negotiations on such themes, the Romanian delegation suggested the foundation within the conference of a special subsidiary body to analyze the proposals advanced so far, and draft a plan for stage-wise nuclear disarmament.

MYFTIU STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ART, LITERATURE

AU231407 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April /ATA/ Comrade Manush Myftiu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA (Party of Labor of Albania) greeted the 3rd Congress of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' League on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA, he said:

Dear comrade delegates, allow me to convey to the 3rd Congress of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' League the most ardent greetings and the best wishes of the Central Committee of the party and our beloved leader and teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha. Your congress is a memorable event not only for the writers and artists but also for the cultural life of our entire people.

The proceedings of this congress are held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, our new literature and arts are created by the revolution and socialism. They made progress, because the party constantly took special care to create the most suitable economic, political and spiritual conditions for their flourishing. The development of socialism and of our socialist culture are a sole and inseparable process. Every new step towards socialism is an indispensable premise for the further development of literature and arts, while their development implies the profound and allsided reflection of the struggle and efforts of the party and people against the internal and external enemies, to overcome the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist siege and blockade, to safeguard the socialist victories and to carry them further in economy and culture, in politics and ideology, the well-being and defence of the homeland. During the years that have elapsed since the second congress, our writers and artists have provided the people with outstanding works, which reflect the spiritual life of the people, works that remain in the golden fund of the socialist culture. The increase of the creative forces has influenced in the development of all artistic categories and genres. New forces and talents are penetrating in every sector of the creativeness.

The ideological orientations of the party and its struggle to preserve them pure have been life-giving to our art and literature. Our writers and artists have always closely felt Comrade Enver Hoxha's personal concern, his care for the development and progress of literature and arts. The aesthetic thought of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha have directly influenced that our art and literature develop on sound ideological foundations, that works of high artistic level be realised. Art and literature in our society hold an honourable place and have a lofty mission. The present development requires that they fulfil in the best possible way this mission, adopting always strong militant stands. This is an imperative duty.

Our time is characterised by fierce battles and clashes of the class struggle, between capitalism and socialism, between reaction and revolution, between the bourgeois-revisionist ideology and Marxism-Leninism. This class struggle constitutes a reality of the world development and the internal one. Undoubtedly it finds its expression in the field of literature and arts too. There is no artist and writer who is not engaged in this struggle, there is no artist who remains outside it.

Life has proved the hypocritical and reactionary character of the bourgeois-revisionist slogans of "ideological non-engagement", "of class neutrality", of "ideological convergence", which aim to cover up the putting of the creative forces in the service of the counterrevolutionary intentions. The writers and the artists of the Socialist Albania have exposed and refuted these hostile viewpoints. They have consciously taken the side of revolution, of progress and socialism, putting their skill and talents in full service of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. This political and ideological engagement gives a great social meaning to the creativeness of our writers and artists, creates the conditions for them to issue important works with vast resonance.

The creativeness is done by militant artists who take interest in the troubles of the people, who work untiringly to implement the directives of the party, who try to delve deeply in all the aspects of the life. The respect of the people for the creative work of the artists must greatly incite them to work, think, and struggle as revolutionaries. The strengthening of the militant spirit of art and literature implies a more complete reflection of our socialist reality. The art and literature of socialist realism have broader horizon and breathing and they are able to reflect the life with all its possible dimensions, with its past, present and perspective, but the center of gravity of their militant spirit remains the socialist actuality. The main interests of our literature and art are focused here and from this they radiate ideologically, aesthetically in the society. The closer connection with the socialist reality makes the literary and artistic creations be always fresh, vivid, and sound as clarion call for struggle. In this road our art and literature express the magnificance and heroism of socialist life, become loyal bearers of the sentiments, aspirations, psychology of the working class and the broad masses of the people. The close connection with the actuality implies the need to learn from the rich traditions of progressive literature and art, which our people have created through centuries. The party has always instructed the writers and artists to evaluate the positive values of the traditions, to rely on them, to enrich and raise them to a higher level.

Socialist Albania is surely forging ahead towards new perspectives, towards a qualitatively new stage of development. The writers and artists, too, are engaged in this struggle to raise their creativeness to a qualitatively higher level. Socialism has raised the cultural, educational and artistic level of the people. It has new ever increasing demands. Therefore, the art and literature must not only fulfil them as well as possible, but must also precede their further development. Our art enjoys already a merited prestige and authority in the other countries, too. Therefore, our writers and artists should create more perfect works so that they represent with dignity the art that brings the message of Socialist Albania.

At the 8th Congress of the PLA, Comrade Enver Hoxha said, "An appropriate form and high level of artistic realisation must respond to the sound content and the revolutionary themes. To take up the theme of the day, to write about the positive hero, the socialist reality, etc., is not enough. This alone, without artistic skill, cannot arouse emotion, cannot educate or inspire you for the present and the future".

The higher quality in the literary artistic creativeness is a complex task. Its solution implies the consolidation of the socialist class ideological tendentiousness, popular spirit, national originality, it implies the elevation of the cultural level of the writers and artists, a better acquaintance of the life, the perfection of artistic skill. The realism of our socialist literature and art is irreconcilable with schematism, ornaments, naturalistic superficiality and subjectivism.

The presentation with realism of the life needs that the writers and artists put in the center of their creativeness the hero of our days, determination, self-denial, revolutionary optimism of the working class and the working masses and to whip alien manifestations, indifferentism, the manifestations of red-tape and liberalism, everything that becomes obstacle on the road of the revolution. The artists and writers of our country have to learn a lot from the works and writings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which claim distinction not only for the profound ideological thought, but also for the mastering of the word, the force to reflect the life in a realistic way.

The strengthening of the socialist class spirit of our entire artistic culture assumes a special importance in the present conditions of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement to cope with and do away with the pressure of alien ideology. The cultural aggression of the superpowers, of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, that acts as part of the struggle of the reactionary forces against socialism and the independence of the people, constitutes a real threat. Through their degenerated culture, decadent art and literature, with the idealistic, sociological and philosophical, aesthetic and moral concepts, that reflect the spiritual crisis, they influence on the people to divert them from the battles of the class struggle, to arouse among them ideological disillusion and disorientation. Hence, it is indispensable that in the future the ideological vigilance should be enhanced in the field of artistic culture, and the struggle against any influence of the bourgeois revisionist decadent art and literature should be intensified. But by keeping away from the decadent currents, our literature and arts profit from the positive values and traditions of the world progressive culture, they are characterized by the spirit of internationalism.

Comrade delegates, the Central Committee of the party expresses its full confidence that the writers and artists of our country as always will further close their ranks round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, will link themselves ever more closely with the people, with their cultural capabilities and pronounced talent, will create works of high artistic level so that they militate in the great cause of the people and the party, for the strengthening of Socialist Albania, the non stop flourishing of the socialist culture, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

Long live the 3rd Congress of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania.

Glory to our heroic party of labour, to its founder and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

Agolli Addresses Congress

AU231440 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Apr 84

["Let Us Raise the Militant Spirit of Literature and Arts and Their Qualitative Level -- From the Report Delivered at the 3rd Congress of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- 15 years are completed since the 2nd Congress of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania was held, Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania said at the beginning of his speech.

This is a period of great achievements and researches in reflecting more completely the heroic struggle of the people on all the fronts of the construction of socialism, to make the life of the people more beautiful and Albania more prosperous and stronger, with an advanced industry, with an agriculture of great modern production, with a guaranteed defence and with a genuine culture, with socialist content and national physiognomy. Under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, in the fold of the working class, cooperativist peasantry and people's intelligentsia unprecedented physical and mental energies burst out, great intellectual and moral values unknown before, were discovered and created, which transformed life and nature and formed new concepts on society and the relations among the people.

Our sound society, with its people sure of their present and morrow, has been and is in the center of literature and arts, which have taken great leaps and have played an important role in the allround progress of the country, serving the people, civilization and education of the people in the spirit of the immortal ideas of communism. Our artists have always shared the struggle, work, joys and troubles with the people, herein lies also the great merit of the party, that together with the molding of our new man, it also created a new type of artist, the militant and people's artist. Only the party could perform such a deed in the field of the Albanian culture.

The time that has elapsed since the 2nd Congress of the Writers' and Artists' League, Comrade Dritero Agolli said further on, is the period of allround development of literature and arts in all categories and genres, the period when our artistic creativeness rose to a higher scale and scored important achievements in content and form. The dominant characteristics of literature and arts in this decade and a half is the close connection with the life of the country, the aim to know and reflect the present man and the ever greater concern for the problems of the society.

The need to reflect the life of the people and the struggle for the construction of socialism in a more complete way and the increase of the qualified creative forces have influenced in the allround development of the categories and genres of our arts. Film, telefilm, opera, ballet, symphonic music or the new monumental painting did not exist in the past in our country, while today a new tradition, the socialist tradition has been created in these categories and genres. Cinematography, although new, has provided outstanding deeds, just as dramaturgy has provided valuable creations. We say that the novel as a genre of great epical forms precedes the literature, but concerning short stories and poetry, among the great quantity of literary production, we may choose works that have already deserved their place in the total fund of artistic creativeness with their fresh ideas, the life and the man of the new society they reflect.

Literature and arts have raised their democratic and militant spirit, because they have always been linked with the people, because they are nourished by their great spirit, even the creativeness of the people, the broad amateur movement, the national folk festivals and all the popular culture have been an inexhaustible source to refresh them constantly and to strengthen the national and popular character.

The increase of the number of the creative forces and of the ranks of the members of the League of the Writers and Artists in these last 15 years show of the mass character and the democratic spirit of our arts. Today, the artistic hearths have extended to all the districts of the republic, changing the artistic geography of the country. Each of the biggest branches, such as that of Shkoder or Korce, has almost as many members and candidates as the whole League of the Writers and Artists had in its first congress.

Another distinguishing characteristic of the development of literature and arts in the last decade is the constant effort of the writers and artists for a perfect mastery and a more elaborated style and language. This is the result of the artistic strategy, which is set up in such a way, that in the center of the attention of the arts be the decisive problems of the time.

Our arts, having a contemporary qualitative level, have stirred echo in the world. The public of foreign countries welcomes them, as it finds in them the humanitarian spirit and the original spirit of the people in the struggle for socialism, freedom and progress. The increase of the authority of our country in the epoch of the party and the progress of socialism made the progressive people in the world appreciate and estimate our literature and arts too.

These great achievements testify to the correct and principled line and policy of the party in the field of literature and arts and to the revolutionizing strength of its documents and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which have illuminated the road to our artistic creativeness, have made it more capable of carrying every burden on its shoulders, of coping with sharp problems and to wage successfully the ideological struggle in this difficult front. The ensurance of the constant and concrete leadership of the party in literature and arts have raised high their role in the life of the society, have further developed and have preserved them from the influences of reactionary ideologies. The decisions of the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the party of the year 1973 have guided the writers and artists, have increased the confidence in our own forces and have opened new horizons. The greatest achievements of the figurative arts, cinematography, novel, short story, music and all the amateur movement belong precisely to the period following the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the party.

Further on, stressing that the strengthening of military spirit in our literature and arts is closely linked with the increase of quality, the speaker said: For this we have a clear program worked out by the 8th congress of the party. Comrade Enver Hoxha says: "The extension of the range of the themes of literature and art, including in them more and more the vastness and variety of life, so that the great tableau of the socialist epoch in Albania is gradually completed by our writers and artists, is a demand of the time. The creation of this artistic testimony remains a basic task of our literature and arts".

The militant spirit in arts implies the allround reflection of socialist reality and the heroic struggle waged by the people to elevate the society to the highest form of its development, it means the raising of the aesthetic ideal to the level of social ideal, which is the complete construction of the socialist and communist society. Militantism in art is inseparable from the proletarian partisanship, from the ideo-aesthetic position of the artist who expresses the interests of the class, who creates works in the service of the people. The realisation of the partisanship demands from us to be always guided by the ideology and policy of the party, its orientations and the lessons of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to engage ourselves as militants in all the processes of the class struggle for the socialist construction of the country.

Further on the speaker continued: In all the materials of the party, in the documents and literature published by it, life in socialism is reflected in a complete form, full of struggles and efforts, with great achievements, with thoughts and targets. Our strength, the lofty ideal of the new man is elevated on all these. Comrade Enver Hoxha himself in the books "The Khrushchevites," "When the Party Was Born," "The Titoites," "The Anglo-American Threat to Albania" and others reflects the communists and the men of the people amidst difficult battles and innumerable tragedies, till victory is attained. They treat of the key problems of the epoch, reflect a whole gallery of typified and individualized figures and expresses with a great clarity the perspective of events and phenomena. All these are embodied through an expressive, figurative and colourful language. Every writer and artist learns from these works the veracity and class tendentiousness history and concrete reality should be reflected with, they learn how to present the events that occur before our eyes. These documents and these works are vivid examples even in the struggle against varnishing and simplification of the reality.

Today we conceive the hero on a broader plane, we conceive him outside the once schemes which made him restrained and lifeless. Many novels and stories are written and many works of our painters and sculptors have been done in the spirit of this conception.

After dwelling on some problems which are connected with the struggle against schematism, objectivism, and subjectivism, he continued: By treating cardinal themes of the socialist society, the efforts and the struggle for great transformations in economy, and culture, by reflecting the contemporary man with his thoughts, morale, and psychology in the special conditions of the construction of socialism, the literature and arts strive at the same time to strengthen their national character. Our Marxist-Leninist aesthetics teaches us that the national character is not an unchangeable historical category or a model which has been presented once and for all. As long as the national character expresses the characteristics of the economic, historical, political and cultural development and the whole spiritual constitution of a people, we have to do with a changeable historical category. All those features have been transformed and have been raised to a new level in the conditions of a new society.

In continuation, Dritero Agollo underlined that the literature and arts are an important part of our national culture and play a great role for its development. Our people have always loved the art and have had a spirit of artist, even when they have been poor. As Comrade Enver Hoxha puts it: "Our people have soaked the bread into brine in the past but they have carved the wooden plate most beautiful." As the society developed further, the desire for a genuine art, with a rich content and lofty artistic qualities was intensified, too. Now Marx said, in the literature and art the man "sees himself in the world created by him."

With the increase of the number of theaters, clubs and hearths of culture, of the libraries and reading rooms, with the extension of the range of publications and the increase of the number of art galleries, with the growth of the film studio and the widespread of the television sets all the arts were speedily displayed before the broad working masses, awaiting their great judgement. These powerful cultural media enabled the people to meet with the writers and artists every day, to feel the satisfaction of arts and to exert their influence on it. The means of culture and art, together with the literary and artistic productions, opened the way to the formation of an entire army of theater, cinema, opera, and ballet artists. Among this army there are talented artists, directors, and actors who contribute to the progress of our socialist culture. Through its sound content, through its high artistic level and the mass character it has assumed, art is increasingly influencing on all the spheres of life, including the family, production, construction and technique.

Then the speaker dwelt on some problems of art, which influence powerfully on the culture of the people. Our artistic culture, he said, develops on the basis of the method of socialist realism. This method is a powerful weapon for the ideo-aesthetic formation of the writers and artists, for their theoretical training. Its vitality is manifested in the literary-artistic practice, which develops in harmony with our theoretical view-points in the field of aesthetic thought, and there is no gap between them, between the principles and the works created. Our creators consider the method of socialist realism as an entirety of principles, that emerged in special historical and social conditions. These principles are implemented through the reflection of the reality and the stands adopted towards every phenomenon and problem of the time. The method of socialist realism has justified and justifies itself in practice through the best works in various genres and categories. Its principles and laws are conceived in a dialectical unity, inseparable from each other, because this is demanded by the truthful reflection of the reality itself.

By assimilating profoundly the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the principles of our creative method, by following the revolutionary development of the reality and by living with the problems facing the country, our writers and artists are aware of their mission as aides of the party for the communist education of our people. They see the development of the internal and external situation from the positions of the active militants, and strive to implement the line of the party in all the fields of life. They approve the analysis that the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made of the international situation and resolutely support the principled and consistent foreign policy of the party and our state. The present international situations are grave, complex and aggravated. The freedom and the independence of the peoples are threatened everyday the international peace and security are threatened, the danger of war is increasing. As our entire people, the writers and the artists, following these situations, condemn the aggressive policy of operation and dictate pursued by American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, their aims to enslave all the peoples of the world, they condemn the militarist course and the efforts of the superpowers for hegemony and domination. With their expansionist and hegemonistic strategy, with their policy of interferences in the internal affairs of others, the superpowers represent a great danger to all the peoples of Europe and of the world as well.

Our literature and arts of socialist realism are pervaded by the internationalist spirit and stand on the side of the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence and democracy. This makes them dear to and comprehensive for the other peoples. The national hatred, chauvinism, racism as well as the contempt and underestimation of other cultures are alien to our literature and arts.

The cultural aggression of the imperialist and revisionist powers is in constant rise. This aggression, part and parcel of the strategy of the superpowers, aims at deceiving and destroying the national cultures. It tries to destroy these great treasures of the peoples, to substitute them with the poisoning art which serves the hegemonistic interests of the aggressive systems. All over the world the peoples are putting up an ever greater resistance to the imperialist-revisionist cultural aggression. We support this resistence which defends the cultural treasure created by mankind through years and centuries and which represents one of their greatest spiritual assets.

The struggle to protect the national spirit is inseparable from the uncompromising struggle against all the manifestations of bourgeois-revisionist decadence and modernism.

The decadent bourgeois literature has an endless variety of its forms which are employed to befuddle the minds of different strata of the society. In fact they have only one mission to poison the consciousness of the people, to detach them, from the problems of revolution.

Our literature and art are in open opposition with their evisionist art, with all its masked and unmasked, modernist or chauvinist, pompous, conformist or aggressive shades and hues. We are Marxists and we know that there is a humanitarian progressive literature and art in the world, which opposes the decadence and degeneration. And we appreciate and support this art. Distinguished works of the literature and arts from all the continents have been translated and have become property of the culture of Albanian people.

Our writers, artists and readers follow with special interest the arts and literature of the Albanians being created in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, their development and growth have been always joyously hailed. The works which are created there and which we have published have been welcomed by the broad masses of our readers. We rejoice over the achievements of our collegues and wish them successes in the further development of their creativeness.

Our literature and arts have found their inexhaustible inspiration, in the brilliant road traversed by our people during these 40 years of the free and socialist life, said Comrade Dritero Agolli in conclusion of his speech.

They come to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution full of remarkable achievements. Our socialist reality, the unity of the writers and artists, which is part of the great party-people unity, their maturity and loyalty to the ideals of socialism and communism guarantee the elevation of the literature and arts to a new level.

BRIEFS

FINNISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Jussi Montonen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. Taking part in the presentation ceremony were Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Berxholli, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ambassador was accompanied by [name indistinct], the trade councillor of the embassy. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84 AU]

GREEK STUDENTS VISIT -- A group of Greek students and teachers from Ioannina University, headed by Prof (Iania Malakas), arrived in Albania for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Students Committee of Tirana University. The visitors were received by Prof Osman Kraja, rector of Tirana University, and visited various institutions in Tirana. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 11 Apr 84 AU]

SRV DEPUTY PREMIER VU DINH LIEU DEPARTS 24 APRIL

AU241557 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Vu Dinh Lieu, SRV deputy premier and chairman of the Vietnamese part of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, departed from Bulgaria today. He had made a short working visit to Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the guest was seen off by Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Andrey Lukanov.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU201212 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, who had attended the latest session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries held in Budapest, has returned home. Comrade Petur Mladenov was welcomed at Sofia airport by Ognyan Doynov, deputy ministers, and important officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARMY CONFERENCE HEARS MITKOV, ZHIVKOV, DZHUROV

AU241452 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Apr 84 p 1, 3

[Report by Colonel Rangel Zlatkov, Colonel Raycho Vasev, and Captain Lyubomir Denov on the 15th All-Army BCP Conference held on 20 April at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall]

[Excerpts] The soldiers and commanders of the People's Army are loyal and infinitely devoted to the BCP, to our heroic people, and to the socialist motherland. They owe all their successes in combat and political training, in strengthening discipline and in increasing their vigilance, in improving combat readiness and fighting capacity within detachments, as well as in communist education, to the permanent care and attention of the BCP Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- our beloved and respected first party and state leader.

The Communists in the Army expressed their infinite devotion to the party, people, and motherland, their great political activity, maturity and purpose-oriented spirit, their combat friendship and unity with the great, invincible Soviet Army and with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact organization, their readiness for even greater successes -- at the 15th All-Army Party Conference that was held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall of the Party House yesterday. The conference was attended by representatives of party organizations from united military collectives of the Bulgarian People's Army from garrisons near and far. Soldiers and commanders, as well as Army Communists, are proudly attending this conference. In recent years, and particularly since the national party conference, they have achieved high quality in their military activities, and there is no doubt whatsoever that they will continue to work indefatigably in the future for the implementation of party decisions and for the fulfillment of the party program on quality improvement. The soldiers adopted the decisions of the national party conference as their own cause and are devoting all their intellect, skills, knowledge, and will to the practical implementation of them within the Army.

It is 0900 local time, sharp, and the delegates, as well as guests to the conference, are rising from their seats and greeting with unending applause and chants for the party the arrival of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is our leader.

The following officials are participating in the work of the conference: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of the interior; Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the BCP Central Committee Military Department; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Deputy Ministers of National Defense Colonel General Mircho Asenov, Admiral Ivan Dobrev, Colonel General Boris Todorov, Colonel General Boris Karamfilov, and Colonel General Tencho Papazov; Nikolay Dobrev, secretary of the Komosmol Central Committee; Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut; deputy heads of BCP Central Committee departments, representatives of commands and political departments of the Construction Troops, Border Guards, and of the Ministry of Transportation troops; generals, officers, sergeants, cadets, soldiers, employees of the Army, and guests.

Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, attended the conference as well.

Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the People's Army Main Political Administration, opened the conference. The entire, CPSU Central Committee and the BCP Central Committee were elected to the honorary presidium of the conference. The national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played.

Lieutenant General Ivan Bosev, first deputy chairman of the Main Political Administration, who chaired the meeting, gave the floor to Lt Gen Mitkov Mitkov for an introductory speech. (The report of the Main Political Administration was distributed in advance.)

Lt Gen Mitkov Mitkov pointed out the following: The 15th All-Army BCP Conference is beginning its work after the recently held national party conference, which once more demonstrated the daring and skill of the party to timely uncover and solve the basic problems concerning the building of a developed socialist society. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's opening and closing speeches and the long-term program adopted at the party conference were inspired by the thought of a great responsibility that is imposed by our time, namely by the necessity of solving the crucial problem of our motherland's further development -- the problem of quality. The head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army further dwelled on the question of what it means to wage a struggle for a constant improvement in the level of its capacity, within the framework of the fraternal alliance of the armies from the Warsaw Pact member-countries, headed by the Soviet Union, to defeat any aggressor. Guided by this idea, the Main Political Administration of the People's Army decided to submit for discussion by the all-Army conference particularly important questions concerning the work of commanders, political organs, staffs, and party organizations -- questions stemming from the decisions of the BCP National Conference.

In his opening speech Lt Gen Mitkov expressed his confidence to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally that the Bulgarian People's Army is well trained and modern, well equipped and provided with personnel infinitely devoted to the party and people; it is an army capable of successfully implementing any task entrusted to it by the party.

Lt Gen Mitkov further dwelt on the basic trends toward which the efforts of the commanders, political organs, staffs, and party organizations must be devoted.

In closing his statement Lt Gen Mitkov assured the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, that the Communists in the Army are inspired by resolve and unshakable will to transform the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria into a year of increased quality in soldiers' work for new, comprehensive successes in the life of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, took the floor, greeted by stormy applause. At the beginning of his statement Dobri Dzhurov pointed out that all-Army party conferences always have played a role of exceptional importance in the life of the Bulgarian People's Army. They represent a special climax from which past achievements and successes are analyzed and accumulated experience is reviewed, while shortcomings and weaknesses are dealt with, and basic trends for future improvement of work accomplished by political organs and party organizations, as well as by commanders, staffs, and army collectives are mapped out.

The speaker further stressed as follows: Everyone here is aware of the fact that never since the end of World War II has the international situation been as complicated, tense, and alarming as in recent years. The most reactionary circles in the United States and their allies in Western Europe are responsible for this because they are trying to disrupt the existing balance of forces and are trying to destroy the socialist social system and communism as a system. Under this international situation it is our most important task not to allow the military balance to be disrupted to the advantage of imperialism, and to maintain the permanent vigilance and combat readiness of the troops.

The tenets worked out at the BCP National Conference fully apply to the work of our entire Army personnel in the Bulgarian People's Army, from the minister to the soldier, the employee, and worker. On the basis of these decisive requirements the necessity of high quality mastering of training plans and the drastic improvement of quality in leadership, administrative-commanding activities, and all commanding, political, and staff links has been established.

I would like to assure the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally that the Communists in the Army and the entire Army personnel are united and closely rallied around the party's general line, and that the Bulgarian People's Army is always ready to accomplish any task entrusted to it connected with the defense of our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Once again greeted with prolonged applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov appeared at the rostrum. Our first party and state leader greeted the Communists and the Army personnel on behalf of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee. He expressed his high appreciation for the combat and political training of soldiers and commanders and for their readiness to defend the peaceful labor of our people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the work of the 15th All-Army BCP Conference.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the strategic and programmatic character of the decisions adopted by the BCP National Conference in further building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. He also dwelt on certain important issues of the international and domestic situation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was received with exceptional attention and interest, frequently interrupted by applause of approval, and was followed by prolonged, unending applause.

Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, expressed gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov on behalf of the delegates for his thorough and detailed statement, which inspired the Army Communists with ideas and enthusiasm for new military deeds in ensuring the reliable defense of the motherland and the cause of socialism. The soldiers expressed gratitude toward our first party and state leader for the great personal care and attention he is devoting to the Bulgarian People's Army.

The 15th All-Army Party Conference brilliantly and convincingly demonstrated the close cohesion of the Army Communists around the Leninist BCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov; it demonstrated their readiness to welcome the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and of the establishment of the Bulgarian People's Army with worthy, military deeds.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES NATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL MEETING

AU240940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A meeting of the Politburo and BCP Central Committee Secretariat with the aktiv of Scientific-Technical Unions and with the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria took place at the Ludmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia this morning. The meeting was opened and chaired by Prof Ivan Popov, chairman of Scientific-Technical Unions Central Council.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a programmatic speech which was received with the greatest attention.

The meeting was attended by members of the Scientific-Technical Unions Central Council, by members of the presidium of the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria, by outstanding scientists and technical experts, scientific workers, engineers, economists, technicians, specialists, and inventors, as well as by rationalization workers, representatives of the Academy of Sciences leadership, of educational institutions, of scientific research institutes, and engineering-design organizations. The secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, first secretaries of BCP okrug committees, ministers, and chairmen of Okrug People's Councils Executive Committees, as well as other public figures and economic experts, were among those present.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SCIENTIFIC UNIONS LEADERSHIP

AU241928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] On 24 April at the Boyana Residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the leaderships of the Central Council of the Scientific-Technical Unions and the presidium of the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria. The work of the two bodies in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference was discussed. The meeting was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Kiril Zarev.

DECREE ANNOUNCES COMING SALARY INCREASES

AU241910 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 24 April carries a 7-minute report on a "decree of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee on further implementing the December program on increasing the people's standard of living in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress."

The decree notes Bulgaria's "great successes" in all areas of life, which are a result of the "BCP Central Committee's Leninist policy." Stressing that "care for the people" has always been a characteristic of BCP policy, the decree points out that further implementation of the December program "must be based on increasing the purchasing power of the people and increasing the national revenue."

Further on the decree stresses that "at the present stage it is especially important to draw attention to increasing the income of low-paid working people, strengthening and developing the family unit, encouraging motherhood, and improving the living conditions of families with two and three children."

The decree announces that "as of 1 September the lowest payroll wages will be increased from 100 to 110 leva [per month], and in 1986 -- to 120 leva." The minimum salaries of specialists with higher education will be increased from 155 to 170 leva; cadres with incomplete higher and special high school education to 145 leva; and cadres with high school general education to 135 leva.

The decree notes the increase of the salaries of medical personnel "in accordance with the character and complexity of their work." The decree urges the conorbation systems and the economic and public organizations "to adopt additional measures for solving the housing problem by ensuring better coordination between the size of apartments and the number of family members." The system of housing allocation is to be perfected by "giving priority to young families and families with many children."

The decree envisages that as of 1 July 1985 the loans given to young couples for purchasing or building apartments will be increased. The decree expands the age of children receiving free medicine from 3 to 6 years. In addition, "as of 1 July 1985 the monthly wage benefits for children are to be increased."

"As of 1 September 1984 minimum personal pensions will be increased to 50 leva per month." Disability pensions have also been increased.

The announcer concludes by saying that "the full text of the decree will be published in the 25 April newspapers."

CULTURE COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AU231521 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] On 23 April at Sofia's Palace of Culture a plenum of the Committee for Culture took place. It was attended by Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Stoyan Mikhaylov. The plenum noted the exceptional role of musical education in building the communist personality and consolidating the socialist way of life. Developing Bulgaria's musical culture and creating a modern Bulgarian mass musical environment were discussed as important social issues with political, moral, and ideological dimensions.

The plenum relieved Svetlin Rusev, people's painter, from his post as first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture because of his transfer to another post and at his request. His activity at this post was highly evaluated.

Lyubomir Pavlov, hitherto head of a BCP Central Committee Department, was elected first deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture with the rank of minister.

LEADERS AT CONFERENCES, CELEBRATIONS 15-21 APRIL

AU211940 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 15 to 21 April, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders [time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses]:

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, chaired a conference in Sofia between the Trade Unions Secretariat and the leadership of the branch trade union organizations (0900 GMT 17 April). Dyulgerov is also reported to have attended a meeting in Pleven assessing an international competition campaign (0900 GMT 20 April).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the second session of the International Preparatory Committee for the 1985 Moscow Youth and Students Festival, held in Sofia (1400 GMT 17 April).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a conference on the publication of Lenin's works in Sofia (0900 GMT 19 April).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a celebration in the town of Loznitsa devoted to 75th anniversary of a local school (1730 GMT 19 April). Kubadinski also continued his visit in Loznitsa by inspecting an agro-industrial complex there (1930 GMT 20 April).

BRIEFS

SOVIET LECTURERS MEET ATANASOV -- A group of Soviet lecturers of the CPSU Central Committee paid a visit to Bulgaria on 10-20 April. The Soviet guests read reports on CPSU foreign and domestic policy to party and economic aktivs, primary party organizations, and workers' collectives. Comrade Georgi Atanasov received the Soviet guests and acquainted them with the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national party conference on problems of quality. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 84 AU]

PZPR VISITORS MEET MIKHAYLOV -- Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov has received a working group of the PZPR Central Committee led by Janusz Janicki, deputy director of the Ideological Department at the PZPR Central Committee. Mikhaylov acquainted the Polish party group with topical issues of the BCP's ideological work and with the activity of the party organs and organizations to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the national party conference. The group later left Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 84 AU]

HAMAN, USSR'S VASLIYEV: INDUSTRY COOPERATION

LD250047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Today Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Lev Vasilyev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR, who is Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit. In a comradely discussion they informed each other about the possibilities of further intensification of mutual cooperation, particularly coordination and specialization in the engineering and electrotechnical industry.

KORCAK RECEIVES OUTGOING USSR ENVOY BOTVIN

LD241425 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin in connection with the end of his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia in Prague today.

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HUSAK

LD241422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received Tian Zengpei, PRC ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague Castle today in connection with the presentation of his credentials. At the reception it was noted that Czechoslovak-Chinese relations are mutually beneficial, particularly in the economic sphere. The further broadening of mutually advantageous contacts in all spheres of mutual interest is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to strengthening international peacefu coexistence. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Frantisek Salda, chief of the chancellery of the president, were present at the reception.

ROHLICEK LEAVES FOR HAVANA COOPERATION TALKS

LD241936 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak Government delegation, which will participate in the eighth session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, left Prague for Havana by air today. The delegation is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier.

STROUGAL, OTHERS ATTEND SOCIALIST LABOR MEETING

LD251054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Heroes of socialist labor met with representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the federal government in Prague today. The meeting was characterized by an effort to contribute with concrete actions to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session and the statement by the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

The meeting stressed that only dedicated and conscientious work provides the values on the basis of which it is possible to increase the quality of the high material and cultural levels of the people and contribute toward preserving and strengthening peace.

Some 130 frontranking workers from all branches of the national economy welcomed the following Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; and Milos Jakes, secretary of the party's Central Committee. Also welcomed were Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee; Lubomir Prochazka, departmental head of the party's Central Committee; and other representatives of political and public life.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann stressed that this meeting was evidence of the successes of the labor effort by the heroes of socialist labor and of what significance the party, government, and trade unions attach to their positions in the life of the society. He also expressed the conviction that the meeting would become an incentive toward further developing the initiative of the working people in order to bring about significant results. The main address at the meeting was delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

STROUGAL TAKES PART IN NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD242304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, took part in the deliberations of the Czech National Council Presiium on securing the construction of the Temelin Nuclear Power Plant.

Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, informed Comrade Strougal about the activity of the highest representative body of the Czech Socialist Republic and its bodies in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

FOJTIK CHAIRS, HAMAN ADDRESSES MEDIA MEETING

LD241405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] With Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairing, a statewide meeting of leading officials from the mass media was held at Prague today. Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, informed them of the conclusions of the 10th Central Committee session on the tasks and development of engineering, electronic engineering, and metallurgy after the 16th party congress. Josef Haman also answered questions put to him by journalists.

SECURITY CORPS VIEWS CRIME FIGHTING IN PRAGUE

LD250252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Today's aktiv of party and executive officials of the Directorate of the National Security Corps of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region dealt with the results of the struggle against criminal activity and with the state of criminality in general. Present at the session was Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, leading secretary of the Prague city party committee; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; and other leading representatives of this sphere.

Those present at the aktiv evaluated the current situation with regard to security and the work of security corps units in Prague and adopted concrete measures for managing and organizing the execution of duties. They set the basic tasks to more consistently increase the efficiency of the struggle against crime in Prague and other large cities.

HOFFMANN VISITS NUCLEAR POWER STATION SITE

LD241423 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The opening session of the secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions started at the building site of the nuclear power station at Dukovany with the inspection of the construction site of the first power unit today. Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, accompanied by members of the secretariat and Federal Minister of Fuels and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger, acquainted himself with the completion of construction and assembly work at the first power unit of the power station, in the engine house, the main production unit, and other sections of the project. The managers at the project said that the first stage of hydrotest at the first power unit had been completed and that the actual washing-out process of the circulatory system was being prepared. Construction was going on as planned on the other three units.

The members of the secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions were interested in the progress of work and paid particular attention to the social conditions of workers. The problems accompanying the construction of the nuclear power station at Dukovany were discussed with the representatives of party, trade union, youth and economic bodies, and brigades of socialist labor.

BUILDING OF SOCIALISM, DANGER OF REVISIONISM

AU241100 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 4/1984 (Signed to Press 6 March 1984) pp 13-24

[Article by Doctor Jaroslav Kase, candidate of sciences and chief editor of NOVA MYSL: "Creative Approach to Marxism-Leninism and the Building of Socialism"; article written in Czech]

[Text] Experiences of building socialism in Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries provided convincing evidence that the degree of success in building a socialist society and further developing it depends on a principled and creative approach to Marxism-Leninism, on the degree of the party's ability to deal quickly and consistently with problems that have become ripe and with the tasks of practice, as well as on its ability to discover the trends of development and to lay the foundations for their solution. They show how important it is to specifically and systematically instruct all links of management to consistently implement the party's political line, to see to the world outlook education of the working people, to develop socialist democracy, and to enact foreign policy from the platform of proletarian and socialist internationalism. They confirm that it is essential to fight for the purity of Marxism-Leninism against all attempts at revisionism and to wage a systematic ideological struggle against hostile propaganda and its attacks on the socialist social system.

The building of socialism in our country and its further development very graphically confirm that positive results do not come about spontaneously, on their own, and automatically, but that they can only be achieved if the Marxist-Leninist party formulates a clear and realistic program and if it consistently asserts this program, that is, if it implements its leading role in a Leninist fashion.

These are, in short, the demands of a creative approach to Marxism-Leninism.

Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism organically encompasses defense of its main conclusions and development of its theory in accordance with the changing conditions of society's life and with revolutionary transformations in the world and in individual countries. That is why in every new stage of society's development; it is necessary to concretely and comprehensively analyze the existing situation.

Czechoslovak experiences, especially those of the sixties, fully confirm the depth of the words of the recently deceased Comrade Yu. V. Andropov that we must"...be clearly aware of where we are. To overtake means to map out unrealistic tasks..." (Footnote 1) (Andropov, Yu.: "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Problems of Building Socialism in the USSR, Prague, SVOBODA 1982, p 22) A certain subjectivism that became manifested in our country at that time gnoseologically ensued, on the one hand, from a certain lack of clarity about the content and laws governing the period of transition [from capitalism to socialism] and, on the other, from a lack of clarity about the problem of the stages of development and, hence, also the problem of the paths of building socialism. Thus it is logical that one of the lessons from the crisis development in Czechoslovakia has been increased interest in the issue of the division of building socialism into periods, in a more profound perception of the international importance of Soviet experiences in building and developing socialism, in the conditions for the linkage between the stage of building an advanced socialist society and the period of transition, and in the laws governing the individual stages of building socialism. In this connection, the 14th CPCZ Congress noted that"...building and developing a socialist society in its class, political, ideological, and economic connections is a long-term process, in which it is necessary to respect all its aspects." (Footnote 2). ("The 14th CPCZ Congress," Prague, Svoboda 1971, pp 51-52)

The lack of clarity about these issues in the sixties was manifested in a discrepancy between the objective need of social development and the actual ability of theory to answer with the necessary headstart the question of the further development of society, once the foundations of socialism have been laid. Two basic mistakes occurred as a consequence of this -- a narrow view of the term completion of building socialism and the virtual identification of the period of transition with the lower phase of the communist socioeconomic formation. The second error was at that time generally widespread in other socialist countries as well.

One of the reasons for these mistakes was that theoretical work was being neglected in our country and, moreover, it suffered from formalism. This had other negative consequences as well. "The weakening of political and ideological work blunted the struggle against bourgeois ideologies, petit bourgeois tendencies, and ideological subversion. This logically weakened the party's ties with the masses of working people." (Footnote 3) ("Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." in: "Anthology of Selected Documents of CPCZ Bodies," Prague, SOVBODA 1977, p 119) It also weakened the Marxist-Leninist maturity of Communists and nonparty members. All this paralyzed the party's leading role in society and impaired its ability to act.

After January 1968, the critical phenomena existing in the sphere of ideology even resulted in a sharp renunciation of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism by revisionist and right-wing forces. Ideological struggle grew into an outright fight for power in the country. The situation was taken advantage of by antisocialist forces and the counterrevolution. Revisionism, as is known, is distinguished by the fact that it exercises its influence within the political movement of the workers class, within the party. It verbally professes allegiance to the workers class, the revolution, and the ideas of communism but, in reality, it abjectly asserts on the premises of the movement interests that are alien to the workers class and socialism.

As our experiences have also shown, it acts as a parasite on problems that have not been resolved in time. It ostentatiously brandishes the slogans of innovation and progress and the need for creative Marxism. In reality, however, it defaces its essence and deforms the party's line.

As V.I. Lenin showed more than once, because it lacks its own platform -- for there does not exist in ideology any third path between proletarian and bourgeois ideology -- it adopts ideas of bourgeois ideology and adapts them to the conditions of the communist movement. It pushes out from Marxism-Leninism its revolutionary essence and smuggles bourgeois ideology into the content of its categories. The experience of 1968 in our country shows that the revolutionary rhetoric and gestures of revisionism are easily turned into a betrayal of the revolution and that its positions are easily abandoned for the positions of nationalism, anti-Sovietism, and anticommunism. Bourgeois propaganda is fully aware of the strength of Marxism-Leninism, of the strength and influence of real socialism. That is why it is throwing all its weight into the struggle against the scientific theory of socialism, the socialist social system, and the domestic and foreign policies of the socialist countries. First it casts doubt on the credibility of the ideological function of Marxism in order to gradually deprive the policy of the socialist countries of its ideological foundations, content, and orientation. It artificially creates a conflict between science and ideology. If Marxism is to remain a science, it must get rid of ideology, the renegade Ivan Svitak wrote as early as 1956. Their aim in 1968 was, on the one hand, to deprive Marxism-Leninism of its revolutionary core and class essence and, on the other, to gradually replace the scientific theory of socialism with bourgeois ideology. At the beginning of the sixties, (diffidently at first but later increasingly openly), revisionism and bourgeois propaganda came up with the proposition about the need for independence of the economy from politics. This was aimed at depriving the Communist Party of the possibility to steer the national economy. In the second half of the sixties, politics itself was brought into the debate. Thus our enemies were preparing the ground for depriving the Communist Party of the possibility to implement its leading role in the political system of our socialist society, establishing a legal platform for an open advent of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces on the political stage, and for creating the prerequisites for a return of capitalist conditions.

In justifying its anticommunist concept of the so-called deideologization of Marxism, revisionism frequently argues that it is necessary to make it more scientific and to consider the new situation and the new tasks of building socialism. In explaining the detachment of politics from the economy, it often broaches the demand to overcome subjectivisim in economic management and the "need" to respect the objective laws of the economy. Anticommunist attacks on the socialist political system are mostly wrapped in the luster of the demand to make political life in the country more democratic.

Our experiences, and also the experiences of the international communist and workers movement of many years, show that it is necessary to consistently expose all deviations from Marxism-Leninism and hypocritical phrases, but also tendencies to cast doubt on the results of the countries of real socialism and to upset the unity of anti-imperialist forces. At the same time, it is necessary to realize that any failure to further advance in both theory and practice is equivalent to being cast backward. Weakened care for the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory makes it impossible to recognize in time and accurately the difference between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, and thus it makes an effective struggle against the revisionist danger more difficult. Neglect of care for the development of Marxist-Leninist ideology also has deplorable consequences in the inability to distinguish between dogmatic attitudes and principled creative approaches. At the same time, it makes it possible for anticommunists and revisionists to publicly attack Marxists with impunity, to describe them as dogmatists, and thus to confuse the working people.

Our experiences and our lofty goals instruct us that we must not allow, and do not have the right to allow bourgeois and revisionist falsifiers to deceive the workers class, the working people, and the youth.

The development in Czechoslovakia in the period of crisis fully confirms this truth. At the same time, it shows that one must not retreat before bourgeois ideology and accept ideological compromises. The ideological work of the party must form an integral part of its overall political work; it must be an organic part of its leading role, of its political and ideological struggle.

A fundamental turnabout in our party and society in the elaboration of the laws and the development stages of socialism and in a truly creative Marxist-Leninist approach to building socialism occurred after the CPCZ Central Committee session of 17 April 1969 when Comrade Gustav Husak was elected head the party. The May session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969 then approved a Directive for Implementation, which can be rightly described as an action program for consolidating the situation in the party and society based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

A characteristic feature of the policy of the leadership of our party headed by Comrade G. Husak was the combination of a scientific analysis of the existing situation with a creative approach to solving existing problems on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory. This was further combined with a consistent and open opposition to non-Marxist views and hostile attitudes. This was the only way to isolate and defeat the right wing, to restore the party's ideopolitical unity, and to enhance its ability to act. The Leninist perception of politics was manifested in the comprehensiveness of the approach to social phenomena, in the coordination of short-term and long-term goals, and in the objective view of the situation. The results of the 15-year-long efforts of the new party leadership, which was formed within a short period after the April session, can be summed up in the following sentence: Today our society is consolidated; the economy is stable and again gathering a higher speed of dynamic development; our party is a consistent political leader of the society and a firm component of the international communist and workers movement. Although the period of the past 15 years will yet have to be assessed in greater detail within the long-term context of Czecholsovak domestic and foreign policy, we can say even now that it has significantly enriched the revolutionary experience not only of our party but of the entire international communist and workers movement.

In the consolidation process 15 years ago, the party leadership responsibly and from Marxist-Leninist positions evaluated that which was positive in the preceding development, analyzed the causes of successes and failures, and determined the causes of the crisis development in the party and society. It showed the path toward successfully overcoming the consequences of this development. This analysis met with positive response among friends of socialism at home and abroad and with initiative of party ranks and the working people. "The Czechoslovak events of 1968 confimred the truth of the Leninist precept that a revolutionary force, no matter how numerous, becomes a scattered mass incapable of organized action if it lacks a principled and firm leadership standing without any reservations on the positions of Marxism-Leninism. Faced with the onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces, it can under certain circumstances suffer a defeat." (Footnote 4) ("The 14th CPCZ Congress," Prague, SVOBODA 1971, p 31)

The 14th CPCZ Congress in 1971 laid down the program of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. The formulation of this political line proceeded from a creative Marxist-Leninist analysis of the domestic and international conditions of building socialism in Czechoslovakia, from realistic possibilities, and was based on the rich Soviet experience in building socialism as well as on the experience of other fraternal socialist countries.

The details of this line are being constantly specified and concretized, in accordance with the attained degree of knowledge, developments in the world, and the building of an advanced socialist society in the country.

The leadership of our party is paying systematic and permanent attention to ideological work. It perceives it as a system of theory, propaganda, and agitation in close linkage with the needs of building an advanced socialist society. It makes sure that every attempt of revisionism is exposed and nipped in the bud. It places emphasis on ideological struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology and revisionism. It instructs the theoretical front to concentrate with the necessary headstart on analyzing the topical problems of practice and on drawing up responsible and realistic prognoses. It devotes systematic attention to the world outlook education of the working people. It raises the standard of party education to increasingly higher levels. All political instituions, ranking and managerial economic employees, and cadres in the sphere of science, arts, and education are being committed to ideological work. Care for the development of the Marxist-Leninist ideology is regarded as a matter concerning the entire party and the profound mastering of Marxism-Leninism as a matter concerning every citizen. Considerable attention is being devoted to the dialectical relationship between theory and practice. The relationship between the economy, politics, and ideology is being perceived more consistently [than in the past] from the viewpoint of the materialist concept of history.

The party is paying extraordinary attention to the theoretical study of the problem of the development stages of socialism and, in particular, advanced socialism, to their essence and laws, to their mechanism and construction. The study of these issues is taking place on an interdisciplinary basis. In the process, our party and the entire scientific front responsibly draw on the findings and experiences of Soviet science and social practice. The theoretical study of and the practical experiences in building advanced socialism in our country confirm that this section of development represents an important stage of building socialism, which can be considered completed only when all its Leninist criteria have been fulfilled.

The stage of building advanced socialism only begins once the foundations of socialism have been laid in all spheres of life, once socialism can develop on its own basis. This shows the permanent, general, and international validity of the Leninist teaching in the period of transition.

Between the period of transition and the stage of building an advanced socialist society there exist both a qualitative difference and a dialectical connection. The beginning of this stage is marked by the formation of a united socialist ownership in two forms -- all-people's and group ownership. They are characterized by their tendency to develop and grow closer together on the basis of the development of production forces and the formation of such a material base as ensures prerequisites for fundamental changes in the social division of labor and for gradually breaking through this division, which is a condition for overcoming differences between the city and the countryside for overcoming differences between city and the countryside and between physical work and mental work. Material prerequisites are thereby created for shaping a socially homogeneous socialist society.

Practice in the socialist countries has clearly confirmed that this process cannot be successfully ensured if the foundations of socialism have not been built. No reference to the specific and unique features of one socialist country or another will hold water as an argument. Specific conditions certainly influence the course of building the foundations of socialism and the sharpness of the clashes accompanying it. The negative or positive force of traditions can make the process easier or more complicated.

The specific conditions of a certain country that has embarked on the path of socialism have an influence on the duration of this period and on the approach to building socialism, but they are no reason to claim that, concerning this, Leninism only has a limited local and historical validity.

Neither can it be forgotten that Leninism dialectically follows Marxism, that it generalizes not only the experiences of the Russian workers class, but of the revolutionary movement all over the world. Quite the contrary, it is the right-wing revisionists who in their criticism of Leninism present as absolute certain regional conditions, which, moreover, they assess through the prism of bourgeois ideology and the interests of the bourgeoisie. Practical experiences have often confirmed the correctness of Lenin's principle that he "...who tackles partial issues without previously resolving general issues, will unconsciously and inevitably 'run up' against these general issues at every step. And running up against them blindly in every individual instance means condemning one's own policy to the worst kind of wavering and lack of principles." [Footnote 5) (Lenin, V.I.: "Collected Writings," Prague, SVOBODA 1983, 2d edition, V-1 15, p. 387)

In elaborating the current problems of advanced socialism, we are making greater use than in the past of the rich findings of Soviet science and social sciences in other countries, of the results of international team research, and of the generalized experiences of building socialism in fraternal socialist countries. It is gratifying also to note that Czechoslovak science has contributed its honest share to elaborating problems concerning combining the advantages of socialism with the gains of the scientific-technological revolution. Our scientists have subjected the bourgeois and revisionist concepts of the scientific-technological revolution to comprehensive criticism. Together with Soviet theorists, they have taken part in scientific publications about this topic.

More purposeful attention is also being devoted to the dialectics of production forces and of production relations. These problems were constantly recalled at the 14th, 15th, and 16th party congresses, in new contexts and on a higher level. In dialectic unity it was pointed out, first, that these relations must be postively elaborated from the viewpoint of demands placed on the further advance of the socialist production method; and, second, that these important aspects are becoming the object of the ideological struggle against contemporary anticommunism and revisionism.

The dialectics of production forces and production relations under socialism is topicalized by the tasks linked with the intensification of the national economy, of which scientific-technological progress is a substantial component. Not only theory, but also practice confirms that the scientific-technological revolution is not some kind of autonomous force which stands above history and above the classes, as certain bourgeois theoreticians claim, but that both science and technology develop in realistic social relations, within the framework of specific socioeconomic formations -- that they take place within the specific framework of production relations.

Our party attributes great significance to the scientific-technological progress. It establishes the scope needed for developing this progress and for speedily implementing its results in practice. Scientific-technological development lies in the vital interests of socialist economy and of the socialist society in general -- it is not only an economic issue, it is above all a political issue.

At present, the creative development of Marxism-Leninism must be demonstrated in the multilateral analysis of sociopolitical connections, causes, and effects of scientific-technological progess; it must be demonstrated in all spheres of the world revolutionary process, and in the development of the socialist society in the first place. It would be an unfortiveable mistake to leave the initiative in such a serious matter in the hands of the bourgeois or revisionist ideology.

In the light of the demands of advanced socialism, it is also necessary to deal in depth with, for instance, the dialectics of politics and economies, and especially with its contents from the viewpoint of the demands set by the intensification of the national economy and the deepening of socialist democracy. This provides us with a serious and responsible opportunity for putting into effect the collaboration of scientific communism and the political economy of socialism, in cooperation with the economic and political sciences which deal with politics and economics on a lower level of generalization.

The experience acquired in building socialism to date shows us that one must devote greater care than heretofore to the social relations under socialism in all spheres of life -- and, in this specific instance, to economic and political relations. In the past years, theory placed greater emphasis on the material aspect of social processes, in the interests of their dynamics. For instance, one pointed out the role of production forces, of the tasks and mission of institutions; and one failed to fully follow through the thought that the material aspect does not operate autonomously, but that it always operates in a certain system of social relations -- all the more so under socialism, for which planned development is inherent.

The bourgeois publicists, too, have already begun to occupy themselves with these issues. "On the whole, one of the main lessons detente taught the East," Richard Davy writes in the British daily THE TIMES, "was that reform cannot be replaced by Western technology." (Footnote 6) (Davy, R.: "Rectifying the Mistakes in Detente," THE TIMES, 17 January 1984. Quoted according to CTK of 1 February 1984) The bourgeois ideologists are striving to foist on us the view that the system of social relations under contemporary real socialism totally deadens the possible dynamics of social processes; and that only two possibilities exist: either to continue the current situation and to risk stagnation in the development of society, or to change the system by way of reforms that would open the way for a gradual, escalated decentralization, which would drop the principles of democratic centralism and of the planned development of national economy and shift them to the path of arbitrariness. Because of their class prejudices these people are incapable of grasping that successful progress is realistically feasible only on the basis of the platform of Marxism-Leninism, from the positions of a creative development of the political economy of socialism, to which one must devote extraordinary attention. (Footnote 7) (For more about this see Snitil, Z.: "The Responsibility of Economic Science for Building the Advanced Socialist Society," POLITICAL ECONOMY, 1983, No 13, pp 1239-1245). This shows that one must devote more attention to the issue of the dialectics of production forces and production relations, of politics and economics, in the light of the demands of Marxism-Leninsim and bearing in mind the tasks of building the advanced socialist society, while at the same time warding off technocratic and anarcho-syndicalist deviations. In the first place it is necessary to deepen the political approach to the process of intensifying the economy. (Footnote 8). (See, for instance, Ignatovskiy, P.: "On the Political Approach to Economics" ["O Politicheskom Podkhode k Ekonomike" -- book title given in Russian], KOMMUNIST, 1983, No 12, pp 60-73)

Our practice indicates that we need a more thorough explanation of the theoretical issues both in economics and in politics, and not only on a general level, but also in the sphere of the mechanism of building and managing the socialist society. For instance, the improvement of planning activity requires us to constantly deepen our theoretical knowledge of the laws governing expanded reproduction under socialism; this is also linked with the process of optimilization in the sphere of accumulation and investment policy and with the analysis of both the general and the specific relations between production, consumption, exchange [smena], and distribution under socialism.

Marxism-Leninism is now faced with the task of continuing to occupy itself, from the positions of its subject, with specific dialectics (that is, its contents and mechanism) of politics, economics, and ideology, above all, from the viewpoint of the demands placed on the intensification of the economy.

On the other hand, however, it is also necessary to analytically follow the return influence: that is, the influence exerted by the intensification of the economy on changes in the social division of labor, on the development of the class-social structure, on the advance of socialist democracy, on the quality of social awareness, and on the people's way of life and the citizens' attitudes and activity.

We can encounter today the Leninist concept of politics, economics, and culture in every sector of social life and we can convince ourselves that, even though it was not worked out in detail for the conditions of advanced socialism by V.I. Lenin, it is nevertheless lastingly viable, and generally and internationally valid. Its general contours need not be changed or cancelled -- on the contrary, in the spirit of the historical continuity of Marxism-Leninism, they must be deeply mastered and thought-out both theoretically and in practice, while bearing in mind the specific situation. We have here a task that is international both in nature and in extent. Those, for instance, who suggest that the basic categories of Marxism should be overcome in the name of "the modernization of political terminology" (Footnote 9) (for instance Slavoljub Bukic in the 3 August 1983 Belgrade POLITIKA in dealing with Marxism-Leninism, among other things, writes that "numerous parties, among them the Yugoslav party, in their endeavor to avoid uniformity, reject all formulations that express ready-made doctrines that are valid once and for all and that squeeze the whole world into a single form." -- according to CTK of 3 August 1983), are in reality objectively attacking the substance of Marxism. Referring to the new world reality, they in fact deny Marxism-Leninism as a gradually and lastingly valid doctrine. Under the pretext of dubious pseudomodernism and pseudorevolutionarism, they are thus knocking the most powerful spiritual weapon out of the hands of the revolutionary movement: its reliable theoretical foundation, its instrument of analysis, its guiding line, and its compass.

Once the foundations of socialism are built, the basic features of the new, nonantagonistic class-social structure take shape; it consists, above all, of the workers class, which is the leading force of the union of working people, cooperative farmers, and the social group of intelligentsia, as well as of other social categories. "To deepen the union of the workers class, the cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia, to guard and consolidate the unity and fraternal cooperation of our nations and nationalities, to permit nobody and nothing to disrupt it, and to see to it that our nations develop and draw closer to each other, and that they live and work in harmony, this is the legacy of the past and the imperative of the future. [no end of quote given] (Footnote 10) "16th CPCS Congress" Prague, SVOBODA 1981, p 38)

Marxist-Leninist theory deals with these problems on the various stages of generalization, in various scientific disciplines, and from various aspects. But science must be more interested (for the sake of the topical needs of practice) in the economic designation of, and further economic conditions for, developing the union of working people on the path of homogenizing the socialist class-social structure; it must be more interested in the economic conditions for the working, political, and spiritual activity of individual classes and groups; in their share in the development of the economy and scientific-technological progress, and in deepening socialist democracy and culture; and in the analysis of social structure from the viewpoint of the issues of the strategic development of the party's membership base, of the class-social base of political power, and of the further development of the socialist political system -- from the viewpoint of the political guidance of the union of working people by the workers class and its Communist Party; also in the political and other relationships inside the union of working people.

The 16th CPCZ Congress showed how the union of working people is being strengthened in the individual spheres of our life under the leadership of the workers class and its party.

It is the mission of social sciences to study these realistic processes, to study them as a living, dynamic, conflicting entity, to throw light on the problems and show us how to overcome them, and also to generalize the experience acquired in this sector -- experience in the sphere of both theory and practice. We are receiving a lot of material, for instance, from the organizations of our National Front, particularly in connection with the preparation of their congresses. It is the task of scientific communism as a vital part of Marxism-Leninism to provide us with a composite picture of the problems of class-social structure under the conditions of building the advanced socialist society.

As in other spheres, quite a lot has been done for researching also the political sphere of the life of the socialist society. Our knowledge of the substance, structure, and functioning of socialist policy under the conditions of building advanced socialism is becoming increasingly precise. A number of monographs have appeared: they have been worked out by collectives and also by individuals both within the national framework, and as the result of international team work. The systematic approach to problems of the socialist political system is thus yielding fruit. Social sciences have learned from the crisis-ridden period in our own country, and also in other socialist countries. They have rejected, and they have overcome by positive, creative work, the illusory, dangerous ideas about the possibility of creating some kind of supraclass, some "ideal" political system within the framework of the extremely dubious concept of a so-called third road.

I am also of the opinion that a lot has been done for researching the problems of the party's leading role under the conditions of building the advanced socialist society. Theory is being developed from the viewpoint of the needs of party practice; retroactively, practice is carefully utilizing and applying the knowledge yielded by theory. The problem of the party's membership base can be quoted as an example. The contents and tasks of the party's leading role at present are being explained from various viewpoints. The analysis of the contents of such terms as party leadership and state management, and of the mutual relations among them, is being refined. The topics of the party's leading role in the socialist political system are being specified in greater detail. Currently the emphasis lies on working out the party's leading role, and particularly the role of party organizations in work collectives. On the whole it can be said that a considerable step forward has been made in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory. Theory is more actively aiding the fulfillment of the demanding party program by the depth of its ideas, by elaborating the ripe issues of the present, by uncovering the development trends, and by generalizing the revolutionary processes in the world.

The building of a new society is the concern of all people, it represents the living creative activity of the masses. From this viewpoint, Marxist-Leninist theory also has significant tasks. It must work out the issues that would help: 1. enhance the share of social organizations in the realization of the party's political line: 2. intensify their participation in deepening the democratic contents of the socialist political system: 3. raise the share and responsibility of social organizations in the process of intensifying economy; 4. deepen their collaboration with the state, with the national committees on all levels, and with the organizations of the National Front in implementing the party's political line; 5. improve their political-educational activity; and 6. enhance their share in cooperating with the other links of the socialist political system in the work collectives .

It would also be expedient to deepen, in cooperation with the Soviet scientists and the scientists of the other socialist countries, research in the sector of work collectives; to generalize the existing theoretical and practical knowledge, and to resolve this topic with a view to the demands and prospects of developing socialist economy and policy; and also to explain why, and where, the Marxist-Leninist concept of work collectives successfully overcomes the managerial notions on socialist economy, as well as the manifold forms of contemporary anarchosyndicalism in this matter.

The creative approach to Marxism-Leninism and its elaboration are a manifestation of responsibility toward the people. This was expressed by Comrade G. Husak, who said: "The timely theoretical and practical solution of new problems that are brought by life is the duty of the party; it is both the condition and the expression of its vanguard role in the society." (Footnote 11) (Husak, G.: "Selected Speeches and Articles, 1969-1981." Prague SVOBODA 1981, Vol 7, p 153) It is also necessary to correctly grasp the Leninist contents of the term creative development of Marxism-Leninism. It definitely has nothing in common with the dubious pseudoinnovationism that sweepingly denies the past of Marxism-Leninism and its validity and that wants to "start from scratch," in the name of new conditions. Despite all verbal muscle-flexing attitudes, such nihilism is in reality casting the movement into the arms of bourgeois ideology. Marxism-Leninism at present also encompasses the experience acquired in the victorious socialist revolutions, the experience of real socialism, which is developing in various areas of the globe. That is why the really creative development of Marxism-Leninism envisages constant attention to the way the historic mission of the workers class is being asserted in all spheres of the world revolutionary process, within the framework of and through the international class struggle, and in the individual phases of building socialism.

It envisages that we follow them from the positions of the lasting values of Marxism-Leninism, that we follow how these values are concretized in the historic epochs and their phases, and also that we follow in which unions, by what means, and through what mechanisms they are realized and ensured.

The creative approach to Marxism-Leninism envisages that we distinguish what continues, and what has ceased, to exist, and that we recognize what will emerge on the horizon today or tomorrow, in materializing the leading role of the workers class and its communist party. To creatively apply and develop Marxism-Leninism means -- as was taught by Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- to have the sense of, and the ability to have, both sobriety and boldness, both a strictly businesslike attitude and a responsible sense of imagination that adheres to the objective dialectics of social developments. We are also expected to approach people with understanding and skill; to wake them to creative and civic activity and to have them feel like masters of their country; and also to raise their way of thinking and working to the level of state interests.

It is necessary to clearly understand what must be changed in the world, with whom, against whom, and by what means and methods. It is necessary to fight capitalism in the name of the historic mission of the workers class; to purposefully strive to build socialism and communism under the leading role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party, in union with the working people and with the aid of the tools of revolutionary struggle, with the aid of the network of political, economic, and cultural institutions and organizations, with the aid of the law, and so forth -- in the name of peace and the working man's happiness.

OVERCOMING 1968 CRISIS THROUGH LENINISM

AU241850 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 4/1984 (Signed to Press 6 March 1984) pp 3-13

[Article by Professor Doctor Dalibor Hanes, doctor of sciences, CPCZ Central Committee member, chairman of the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, and member of the NOVA MYSL editorial staff: "Consistently in the Leninist Direction"]

[Excerpt] The deeds, and the significant dates and periods that prove that the political vanguard of the Czechoslovak workers class and of all the people always emerged victorious from all class struggles and battles despite all the malicious attempts to discriminate against it, and despite all the plotting to vilify and split it, have entered the CPCZ's revolutionary biography once and for all as the lasting source of our knowledge. Even under the enormously complicated contemporary international political conditions, this vanguard has been, and is, fulfilling its strategic mission. Through the force of its political influence and of its concrete building example, it has always led, and it leads now, the Czechoslovak people toward enhancing the high spiritual and material values that have already been achieved and that we have created when building our common socialist international feat. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other members of the large family of socialist countries, our working people are constantly creating corresponding resources for the defense of their socialist achievement. We are actively contributing to the cause of peace by our constructive effort, which enables us to enhance our foreign-political peace activity and initiative.

Measured by the social practice, which verifies words and deeds, which has verified the ideas and slogans of the past 15 years that have passed in diligent work since the CPCZ Central Committee's session on 17 April 1969, the results of the scientific-political appraisal of this most complicated period of building socialism in our country provide yet another testimony to the indestructible viability of socialism, of proletarian and socialist internationalism. They testify to the truly historical role of the Czechoslovak workers class and of the party of this class -- the CPCZ. This period has shown that socialism has become firmly and definitely anchored in the minds, hearts, and deeds of the absolute majority of the Czechoslovak people.

The dynamics of developing socialist revolutionary transformations in the society has its basic laws. The lasting and unchangeable values of socialism include, as the lessons show, the leading position of the workers class and of its vanguard -- the Communist Party; the role of the socialist state as the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat; Marxist-Leninist ideology and its implementation via all the tools of mass operation; socialist social ownership of production means and principles of the planned management of the national economy; and principles of proletarian internationalism and their consistent implementation in foreign policy, particularly in relation to the Soviet Union.

It was exactly by consistently respecting, implementing, and asserting these laws in the social organism, particularly after the CPCZ Central Committee's session in April 1969, that we embarked on the path of political and economic consolidation of our country. That is why, and that is only why, the plans of the enemies of socialism for liquidating socialism under Czechoslovak conditions have petered out into nothing.

The events that took place 15 years ago, which many of us have witnessed and in which many of us played a role, are today becoming clearer, and appear in much broader context; these events have already undergone a basic political analysis and generalization in the "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," and in the basic documents of the 16th CPCZ Congress; and thus it has become possible to determine the basis of all the conditions that have enabled us to lead our country out of the critical situation.

One of the main ones was the socialist internationalism in practice of the workers class in the socialist countries, particularly of the workers class and all the people of the Soviet Union. Another one was the maturity, the political maturity and class awareness of our own workers class, and the loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the class principlemindedness, internationalism, action ability, unity, and selflessness of the party of this class -- the CPCZ.

A Latin saying exists: cui prodest? (Whom does this benefit?) The new leadership fully grasped that any prolongation of the critical state, of the political tension, of uncertainty and anarchy, would have meant risking the fate of millions of our people. It realized that rightwing opportunism, anti-Sovietism, and strong nationalism are the weapon of the enemies of socialism; that the critical situation served the class interests of the imperialist bourgeoisie and of its domestic helpers who had betrayed socialism and the people's interests; that the critical situation stood against the class interests of the workers class and its Communist Party, against the innermost vital and social interests of the broadest strata of our working people, against the interests of all our people.

The direction set by the new party leadership 15 years ago was characterized -- and it is characterized even now -- by a firm Marxist-Leninist approach to developing and defending the results of the socialist revolution. It was an approach that did not conceal anything, that did not pretend anything, that made light of nothing. This corresponded to the serious nature of the situation in which the society in the CSSR found itself 15 years ago. It was an approach which consistently proceeded from the situation at that time. That is why adequate, party-minded conclusions were adopted, with the aim of changing that situation.

Practice has confirmed that the new leadership, headed by Comrade G. Husak, not only had good intentions, but also -- and this was, and will always remain, enormously important and essential -- the ability to create policy not only as a science, but also as an art, as a political art to grasp the main demands of the times both in the present and in the near and distant future.

In the extremely complicated period in which our socialist society, and also our Communist Party, found themselves in the period of the great effort to return to the Leninist principles of party life, the issue of the party's attitude toward its own mistakes appeared in a new light. The new party leadership showed great courage also in this respect: It fully backed the enforcement of Leninist principles in the life of the entire party organism.

The Communist Party must constantly provide impulses for the entire society. This is also the basis of the strictest demand for respect toward the key principle -- the principle of the lasting and incessant unity of the party and the people. It is absolutely impermissible to make concessions in implementing this principle. This experience has been verified by the party since its very emergence; it was verified by our own knowledge, acquired in the years 1968-69; and it was respected by the CPCZ Central Committee's April session 15 years ago. However, we must recall that this principle is no less topical in the present period. One must not slacken direct contacts inside the party, nor those toward the outside, outside the party. One must not act like "apparatchiks" or erect a barrier of papers, written statements, and reports between the party bodies and party organizations. They cannot replace the live mutual contacts between the party, the Communists, and the party aktiv, nor can they replace the party's relations with the state and economic bodies and social organizations -- its relationship with the people.

Starting with the CPCZ Central Committee's session in April 1968, the new party leadership began establishing the necessary prerequisites for such efforts to forge the party's links with the people. Despite the enormously complicated domestic-political and foreign-political situation in which we found ourselves, the healthy core of the party and of the workers class did not lose its orientation toward the basic interests and programmatic goals of the workers class and of all our people.

The growing revolutionary activity suppressed the antisocialist sallies of the counterrevolution. The new party leadership made skillful use of the inevitable political compromises, without committing impermissible risks or being guilty of naivete and political "dreaming;" it patiently strove to transfer the understanding of decisive power-political issues from the Communists to all working people.

By setting the line for a full renewal of the guarantees of our national, social, and state certainty, the CPCZ began widely organizing its members, the entire workers class and all honest citizens, for consistently implementing this line. The people soon understood this policy of deeds; it won the working people's confidence in the party, it won for the party renewed authority.

After April 1969, the new leadership returned the party to its reliable, truly proletarian foreign-political orientation. It placed party policy on the firm foundations of proletarian and socialist internationalism. On these principles it began consistently materializing our relationship with all socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and also all the detachments of the international workers and communist movement.

It proceeded from the historical experience that verified that the most convincing friendship and alliance are based on the realization of the identity of class-political interests. It proceeded from the decisive, vanguard role of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party in the worldwide class battle, as well as from the knowledge that socialism is essentially an international cause and incompatible with national limitations. It was fully aware of the high international responsibility borne by the Soviet Union in defending socialism on a worldwide scale.

The dramatic development of events in the summer of 1968 yielded quite incontrovertible proof that "...any other solution that would not have contained the direct external assistance of the USSR and of our other allies could have had no hope of success under the conditions when the party's activity was paralyzed and the Czechoslovak state system was on the verge of disintegrating, because it would not have led to saving socialism in the CSSR." (Footnote 4) ("Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress: Resolution on the Topical Issues of the Party's Unity." Bratislava, PRAVDA 1975, fifth edition, p. 35).

It is quite incontrovertible that the saving of socialism in the CSSR, as well as socialism's future in the CSSR, are both directly connected with the creative internationalism of the Soviet people. That is why the policy that has consolidated this international alliance through the policy of the workers class is a policy in the interests of all our citizens. The party leadership headed by Gustav Husak has great merit for the fact that our present relations with the Soviet Union have become deeper, firmer, and more comprehensive.

The new staff of the party saw itself confronted by a number of most serious, urgent, political, ideological, economic, cultural-educational, and state law tasks. It was most urgently necessary to ensure the tasks ensuing from the party's defense policy. The atmosphere of those times verified the people's character and the Communists' devotion to the party's vanguard mission. In resolving the problems that had accumulated not only as the direct consequence of the counterrevolutionary activity of revisionists and right-wing opportunists in the critical years 1968-69, but also as the consequence of certain subjective mistakes during the preceding years of socialist construction, it again became obvious that the task of true leaders of the people is an immensely difficult one.

Nobody likes being reminded of serious mistakes, errors, and failures. We are not recalling them in order to reopen the wounds caused by preceding faults, but in order to avoid further serious mistakes. It is our duty to understand the lessons that we have learned after bitter experience from the crisis-ridden developments as a lasting source of a critical approach to the social development of our society, for which each of us bears a certain share of responsibility, also as a lasting source of critical approach to our own work, to our own life.

Such an active attitude is demanded from each of us by the tasks presently confronting us. The development of scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is of key significance for us. The new prospects of this cooperation are opening, above all, in a further deepening of the divison of labor, in specialization and a direct implementation of cooperation, and in speeding up the scientific-technological advance. The CPCZ Central Committee is justified in stressing that our common road, our common economic strategy, lies in a higher level of scientific-technological cooperation, in closer ties between the research and development facilities of the Czechoslovak research and those of the USSR institutes, and in a joint development and speedy implementation of scientific-technological and production solutions in production, in those sectors that are decisive for contemporary technical advance. It is also imperative to continue developing, very consistently and in tandem, expedient production specialization and cooperation within the framework of CEMA countries, above all with the Soviet Union.

At the same time, we must not lose sight of the issue of defending our peaceful construction. Far more than before, the extremely dangerous development in the world evoked by the most aggressive imperialist centers, and primarily by the United States, must lead us to escalate the unified effort in building and defending socialism. Above all, we must make the work collectives and all working people fully realize that they themselves can do quite a lot for preserving peace and for averting the danger of war. That is why it is inevitable to consciously improve the work achievement and to work more effectively, with higher responsibility and a more consistent discipline.

Our deeds, our work, the effort that we invest in building the advanced socialist society and in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and also the effort invested by us in the struggle for peace in the world, are all a test of our sincere intentions, of our communist principle-mindedness, of our socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

CITIZENS SENTENCED FOR VISITING FRG MISSION

LD241147 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (DPA) -- Several GDR citizens who were arrested after visiting the FRG Permament Mission in East Berlin have now been sentenced. This was reported Tuesday by church circles in Berlin. According to these reports, the Pankow regional court sentenced the 30-year-old former Curate Wolf Quassdorf to 14 months imprisonment last week. Quassdorf had applied to emigrate at the beginning of March and visited the Permanent Mission 14 March. The following day, he was arrested in his flat. No details are available yet about the other cases. A Permanent Mission spokesman refused to comment on Tuesday's reports.

According to the information, the court based its decision on Paragraph 219 of the GDR criminal code which punishes "unlawful association" with imprisonment of up to 5 years. Meanwhile, a larger number of GDR citizens have reportedly been arrested after visiting the Permanent Mission. This practice is in breach of the Madrid CSCE review conference final statement, signed by the GDR, which contains, among other things, free access to foreign missions.

After spectacular actions by GDR citizens wanting to emigrate, the GDR has considerably strengthened its guard on the FRG Permanent Mission since the end of January. Passers-by whom the guards suspect of being GDR citizens wanting to enter the Permanent Mission have their particulars checked in the street. After leaving the building, there are frequently further checks. A number of Western embassies, too, have had their security noticeably increased since the end of January.

YOUTH TOURIST GROUP CANCELS FRG TRAVEL PROGRAM

LD241554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Klaus Eichler, the director general of the FDJ Travel Bureau "Jugendtourist," said the fact that sending groups of young tourists from the GDR was denigrated in the "1983 Report on Protection of the Constitution," just published by the FRG Interior Ministry, as being "subversive activities," is a severe strain on youth tourism between the GDR and FRG which has gotten underway thanks to the initiative of the FDJ. It can be concluded from this that youth tourism is being observed by the FRG secret services. An obvious result of this is the continual hindering of GDR youth tourist groups by FRG police organs. "In view of this situation," said Klaus Eichler, "and in the interests of the safety of young GDR citizens in the FRG, 'Jugendtourist' does not feel itself in a position to carry out its travel program to the FRG as planned."

HONECKER CONDOLENCES TO ANGOLA, CUBA ON BOMBING

LD241947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR shares the grief and anger of the Angolan people at the murder of Angolan and Cuban citizens in the bomb outrage by the criminal UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Huambo and emphatically condemns this disgraceful attack, which also claimed the lives of women and children.

This is stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in a message of condolence on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the people of the GDR to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of Angola, and the Angolan people. He assures the president that the GDR continues to stand in firm solidarity at the side of the gallant Angolan people.

In a message of condolence to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, Erich Honecker conveys deeply felt condolences and sympathy for the Cuban doctors, construction workers, teachers, engineers, and technicians killed in the bomb outrage in Angola. "The GDR shares the grief, the sorrow and indignation of the Cuban people at the death of the Cuban citizens who selflessly made their contributions to the construction of a new Angola." The government and people of the GDR strongly condemn the insidious murder of Cuban citizens, including women and children, by the UNITA gangs in the imperialist service. The GDR stands in firm solidarity at the side of the heroic Cuban people. Erich Honecker says in his message.

FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

LD242112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Gerald Goetting, vice president of the People's Chamber and president of the GDR's International Friendship League, on Tuesday received the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries led by Wang Bingnan, member of the Standing Committee of the PRC Sixth National People's Congress. He briefed them on GDR foreign policy, which is directed toward safeguarding of peace and the development of cooperation as well as on socialist democracy, as shown in the many ways in which citizens from all classes and sections take part in the development of the advanced socialist society. He also spoke about the work of the GDR's supreme elected assembly.

During the meeting in the people's chamber building, Wang Bingnan gave an account of current issues in his country's home and foreign policy. He praised the constructive efforts of GDR citizens and said that he had gained a graphic picture of their socialist gains.

The meeting was attended by the PRC Ambassador to the GDR Li Qiangfen, and People's Chamber Deputies Christoph Brueckner, Guenther Drefahl, Michael Koplanski, and Walter Kresse. This morning the delegation visited Berlin's Humboldt University and was briefed on its development and current tasks.

DAMASCUS COVERAGE OF KLEIBER ECONOMIC TALKS

For Damascus coverage of the visit to Syria of Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation delegation, including Kleiber's arrival statement and talks with 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, see the Syria section of the 24 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH EGYPT -- Cairo, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR and Egypt will develop their cooperation in the sphere of light industry. Talks to this end were held, during his visit to Cairo by state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Light Industry, Claus Kuehnel, with Egyptian minister of supply and internal trade, Dr Muhammad Nagi Shatla, and with other figures from the economy and trade. The two sides discussed opportunities for cooperation in textile production. They agreed to further develop long-term mutually advantageous cooperation. Among other things, GDR light industry supplies clothing to Egypt and imports cotton, cotton yarns, and textiles from there. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 19 Apr 84 LD]

YAR DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS -- On 10 April, Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school affairs, received for a talk 'Abd Rabbuh Ahmad Jaradah, deputy minister of education of the Yemen Arab Republic. They exchanged information at the meeting on the university sector and possibilities of expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation. The guest praised the successful education of Yemeni citizens at GDR universities and advanced schools. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA -- On Friday [13 April] the fourth session of the subcommittee for education of the joint GDR-People's Republic of Angola economic committee was concluded in Berlin. During its stay in Berlin the Angolan delegation, headed by Joaquim da Silva Matias, deputy minister of education of the Angolan People's Republic, was received for talks by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the joint economic committee; by GDR Education Minister Dr Margot Honecker, and by Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational education. It was noted with satisfaction that work proceeds continuously on implementing measures in line with the goals of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two states. As a result of the discussions a protocol on cooperation in the field of education between the two countries was signed. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of the Society for Supporting the Defense of the Mongolian People's Republic (OSO), headed by Major General Jugderdemidiyin Gurragchaha, cosmonaut and chairman of the OSO Central Council, is in the GDR for a visit of several days. The delegation will visit education institutions of the Society for Sport and Technology and will exchange experiences with the hosts. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA -- The joint government commission for cultural cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania held its third session in Berlin. The GDR delegation was led by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture, and the Romanian delegation by Prof Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. On 13 April a protocol was signed that envisages specific measures to further develop cultural and scientific relations between the two states. On the same day State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy foreign minister, received Prof Tamara Dobrin for friendly talk. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 24 APRIL

Welcomed by Kadar, Losonczi

LD241411 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN], has arrived in Hungary. Our colleague Miklos Keleti reports from Kossuth Square on the festive reception:

Chadli Bendjedid has arrived in Budapest. The president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, general secretary of the FLN Party, was ceremoniously welcomed at Kossuth Square by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. This is the first time that an Algerian head of state is visiting Hungary.

In today's program, there will also be two discussions: First of all, the two discussion groups will hold a plenary session in the parliament building, and then Janos Kadar and Chadli Bendjedid will have a private discussion in the MSZMP Central Committee headquarters. In the evening, Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi will give a festive dinner honoring Chadli Bendjedid in the Hunters' Hall of the parliament building.

Participants in Talks Named

LD241949 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] We have just received a report on the Algerian president's talks in Budapest: Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the [FLN], has begun his talks in Budapest. The Hungarian negotiating team is led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central committee.

Chadli Bendjedid arrived in Budapest this afternoon, at the invitation of Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. His hosts received him ceremoniously at Kossuth Square. At a meeting in the parliament building bilateral relations were surveyed, and the two sides expressed their intention to continue to develop cooperation. Present at the meeting on the Hungarian side were: Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food. The Algerian delegation also included the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of light industry.

After the talks between the delegations, Janos Kadar held separate talks with Chadli Bendjedid. They exchanged views on international issues, paying particular attention to the problems of the Middle East and African Continent. They stated with satisfaction that the present talks are an opportunity to get to know each other's positions better, and to reveal the opportunities for cooperation.

Dinner Held, Toasts Made

LD242254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Following the conclusion of today's talks the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the president of the Presidential Council gave a ceremonial dinner in honor of Chadli Bendjedid in the Hunters' Hall of parliament. In his toast Janos Kadar said the following:

[Begin Kadar recording] Esteemed Mr President, our dear Algerian friends, dear comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, our people, and on my own behalf, I greet with respect and friendship our friend Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and the Algerian guests in his entourage.

This occasion has a particular significance, because this is the first time that we have been fortunate to greet in Hungary in your highly esteemed person the highest leader of the Algerian people. Thank you for accepting our invitation and visiting us. Your visit, Mr President, is an outstanding landmark in the history of friendship between our peoples. It contributes to the increasingly expanding, comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between our countries. [end recording]

Janos Kadar then commended the role Algeria plays in international politics especially in the Nonaligned Movement. He recalled that Algeria made efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis and to create unity among Arab countries.

The first secretary of the Central Committee then gave a brief account of the internal situation of our country. He said that the Central Committee session held last week also reflected a quest for economic efficiency. Janos Kadar then talked about the most important issues of international politics. He recalled that the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee at its session in Budapest again adopted a stance in favor of consolidating peace and security in Europe.

Speaking about the crisis in the Middle East, he stated that the fundamental condition for a just settlement is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all the occupied Arab territories. It is necessary, Janos Kadar said, that the Palestinian resistance movement sort out its ranks, and that it fight for its aim by restoring its unity.

The first secretary of the Central Committee then talked about relations between Hungary and Algeria. He said that it is mainly our economic cooperation that is developing dynamically. Trade between the two countries has multiplied in recent years. The two sides also agreed at the talks that began today that there are still many unexploited opportunities. I can assure you, Janos Kadar said, that we shall do everything to achieve a further deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

After the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee it was the turn of Chadli Bendjedid to propose a toast.

The Algerian head of state first expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome given to him in Hungary. Chadli Bendjedid then said that the intensifying dialogue and the utilization of opportunities available in our economies are in the interests of both countries.

Speaking about international issues, he stressed that we live in a critical period of world history. The dangerous situation makes it necessary that a responsible and sincere dialogue should begin. A just and lasting solution must be found to the problems on which the security of mankind depends.

Chadli Bendjedid stressed that Algeria is working actively to achieve these aims. It will also continue to support in the future the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, South Africa and Western Sahara in their struggles waged for the recovery of their national rights. This was said by Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian head of state, in his toast delivered at the banquet held in parliament.

In the afternoon the responsible ministers held separate talks on the international situation and the development of industrial cooperation. Talks were held on the development of relations between the ministries concerned at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Construction and Urban Developmment. Talks were also held on cooperation between the Hungarian and Algerian parliaments.

CROMYKO, LAZAR MEET; 17 APRIL DINNER TOASTS

AU241500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Apr 84 p 3

["Hungarian-Soviet Talks" -- all quotation marks are as published]

[Text] Festive Dinner in Parliament -- Toasts by Lazar and Gromyko

Official Hungarian-Soviet foreign ministerial talks began yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Ministry's guest house. In the negotiating team at the talks led by Peter Varkonyi, leading officials of the Foreign Ministry took part. Andrey Gromyko and the officials in his party represented the Soviet Union at the negotiating table.

At the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, they reviewed current issues of the international situation of common interest.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers received Andrey Gromyko in the parliament in the afternoon. Present at the cordial, comradely meeting were Peter Varkonyi, Boris Aristov, as well as Sandar Rajnai and Vladimir Bazovskiy.

In the evening, the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers gave a festive dinner in honor of Andrey Gromyko in the parliament's Vadasz Hall. Gyorgy Lazar and Andrey Gromyko gave toasts at the dinner.

We Are Ready To Take Our Share in the Tasks of Creation of a More Favorable International Climate

Gyorgy Lazar greeted Andrey Gromyko and his party with friendly feelings as dear guests, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, stressing that this visit is an important contribution to strengthening fraternal friendship between our parties, governments, and peoples and to further deepening multifaceted and fruitful Hungarian-Soviet cooperation.

"Our people are sincerely glad about the outstanding successes, appreciated all over the world, achieved by the peoples of the Soviet Union under the guidance of their Leninist party in perfecting the developed socialist society," the chairman of the government continued. "We wish you further successes in fulfilling the decisions worked out and adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee to enhance the prosperity of the Soviet motherland." Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the country's internal situation is stable, the workers' power is firm, and the positions of socialism are unshakable. Lazar added that although we have to cope with many difficulties, we look to the future with confidence because our people's readiness for creative work and the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries are a solid foundation for overcoming our problems and for advancing the construction of the developed socialist society.

Speaking about international issues, Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that the main reason for the tense international situation is the fact that the extremist circles of the United States and NATO are seeking to upset the historically developed military balance of power.

Under these conditions, he said, it is increasingly important for us to further strengthen our defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact, and collaborate more effectively in CEMA. We are convinced that the process of deterioration of the international situation can be stopped; we support the principled foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and its efforts and initiatives toward safeguarding peace. We are ready to participate in the efforts directed toward creating a more favorable international atmosphere and restoring confidence, stressed Gyorgy Lazar.

In conclusion, Lazar said that the complete identity of views during the talks gave another proof of the Hungarian-Soviet relations being friendly, consolidated and comprehensive. We mutually expressed our intentions: we wish to further continue the road of expanding Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and strengthening friendship.

The Soviet Union, Together With the Fraternal Countries, Is Increasing its Efforts for Peace.

In his reply, Andrey Gromyko thanked Gyorgy Lazar for his warm words about the CPSU, the Soviet state and the Soviet people. He pointed out that: "The Central Committee, the Politburo of our party, and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, personally, attach exceptional importance to the strengthening of friendship and to the all-round development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary. We know that the MSZMP, led by Comrade Janos Kadar, a tested leader of the Hungarian people, also follows a policy in the same direction.

Cooperation between our countries and peoples is developing substantively and firmly, and is filled with profound content and covers particularly all major areas of life. It is a fact of principled importance that our relations are developing at a good pace, for the benefit of the Hungarian and Soviet people, and are contributing to the solution of the tasks of socialist and communist construction," he added.

"We agree that it is necessary to further strenghten the unity of the socialist countries and effective cooperation in collective organizations, above all in the Warsaw Pact. This treaty reliably safeguards our peoples' achievements, and this is particularly true in the present complicated international situation," he said, and then added:

"The aggressive, imperialist circles -- above all the United States -- are striving for a leading role in the world. They count on force and on weapons and they are trying to achieve military superiority. They are working out arms race programs one after another."

Speaking of the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, he stressed: "The United States made a commitment to conduct talks on intermediate-range nuclear armaments in Geneva in a serious and honest way in order to reach an accord. In reality, the way they negotiated was lacking in both seriousness and honesty; with the policy of missile deployment they deepened the gap in the road leading to agreement. Finally, they torpedoed the talks and made them pointless.

The leaders of the fraternal countries stated with absolute clarity at their Moscow meeting that the socialist community will in no way allow the attainment of military superiority over them. In response to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles -- together with other socialist countries -- we have taken the necessary steps to restore the upset balance. And we fully stick to this principle.

We remain invariably committed to achieving the greatest possible reduction of nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

This applies equally to intermediate and strategic systems. the talks on European nuclear arms can be resumed only when the United States and its NATO allies declare their readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the start of U.S. missile deployment in Europe. The obstacles must therefore be removed by those who put them in the way of the talks.

In this and other questions, the United States continues to base its policy on the arms race and force," the Soviet foreign minister pointed out in continuation. The use of arms, terrorism and subversive activity have become part of the arsenal of this policy, with or without a declaration of war.

Denouncing these efforts, the Soviet foreign minister noted that the United States is making preparations for the militarization of space; it refuses to resume the tripartite talks -- with Britain's participation -- on banning nuclear weapons tests, although such an accord would in practice block the possibilities of creating new types of nuclear weapons.

He also spoke about the fact that the Soviet Union, together with its allies, is categorically opposed to any unfair play surrounding the issue of a ban on chemical weapons. But the most recent declaration in Washington refers to such shameful maneuvers. If the verbiage is peeled off, it will come to light that they continue to think only in categories of retaining such arms and building up their stocks.

Speaking about the Stockholm conference, Andrey Gromyko concluded by saying that the United States and its followers are trying to divert this forum's attention from the most important issue, namely to promote, with major measures, a real reduction in military confrontation and make the European and world situation more favorable. The United States today is trying to introduce its own system in almost every part of the world. It acts thus in the Middle East, Central America and the Caribbean area. It is making attempts everywhere to undermine the independence of the states and the peoples' right to independent development.

If we compare the United States and its NATO partners' appeals for negotiations with their actual foreign policy, everything points to the fact that, at present, the United States and NATO as a whole are not prepared for concrete negotiations touching the core of the problems and to curb the arms race.

The Soviet Union has never barred itself from carrying on a dialogue. But it has taken a stand for such a dialogue as does not merely pay lip service to easing tension in the world, but actually does something for it and for removing the threat of nuclear war. In order to secure a peaceful future for all nations, the Soviet Union, together with socialist Hungary and the other fraternal countries, will multiply further its efforts to implement its policy of peace and international cooperation, said Andrey Gromyko in conclusion.

Communique on Gromyko Visit

AU241240 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is developing successfully in all spheres of life. The relations of the two countries are characterized by fraternal friendship, an identity of views and mutual trust. This is reaffirmed in a communique issued about Andrey Gromyko's talks in Hungary. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs discussed the development of bilateral relations with Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Lazar and Peter Varkonyi. They agreed that cooperation on the international stage was being perfected, the exchange of goods was developing dynamically and that scientific and cultural relations were being intensified.

The further strengthening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is in harmony with the basic interests of the two peoples and contributes to the successful solution of the two countries' tasks.

The USSR and Hungary continue to attribute outstanding significance to the deepening of the cohesion of the socialist community and of the Warsaw Pact organization which is a reliable guarantee of the security of the member-states and is an active factor in the safeguarding of peace in Europe and in the whole world.

Both countries are ready to make endeavors in the interest of the economic cooperation of the socialist countries, the framework of CEMA, reaching perfection, in accordance with the interests of the individual member states and the community.

The Hungarian leaders and the Soviet minister of foreign affairs evaluated identically the world situation that had sharpened because of the activity of the aggressive imperialist forces, and they called attention to the dangers of the deployment in West Europe of the American missiles.

They established that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are compelled to do measures in response, of a defensive character, in order to prevent an upset of the military balance of force. These measures would not be necessary if the United States and other NATO member countries were to return to the situation before the deployment in Europe of the new missiles. This would open the way to just negotiations based on the principle of equal security.

The USSR and Hungary consider it possible, even in the current conditions, that there should be a reversal from the policy of opposition to that of detente and cooperation. The numerous initiatives of the Warsaw Pact and the intention of the socialist countries to continue making active and consistent efforts in the future for the thwarting of nuclear war and for developing understanding and cooperation among the states provide a realistic foundation for substantive talks.

Finally, the communique appraises as successful the talks held between Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, first deputy chairman of the council of Ministers, and Hungarian party and state leaders because they contribute to the deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

LD190850 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the parliament of the Republic of Finland led by speaker Erkki Pystynen paid a visit to Hungary from April 14 to 18 on the invitation of the Hungarian parliament.

The Hungarian negotiating delegation was headed by the President of the National Assembly, Antal Apro. The parties exchanged information on the work of the two legislative bodies and agreed to deepen cooperation and expand the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met the delegation.

During their stay the Finnish legislators held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The Finnish parliament delegation left Budapest Wednesday.

MNB CHAIRMAN ATTENDS BANKING SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD202347 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The council of the International Cooperation Bank has held a session in Moscow. Participants have approved the organization's activity and balance in 1983 and reviewed plans for credit activity this year. In addition to the representatives of the CEMA countries, delegates of Yugoslavia and, in an observer status, several other countries were present at the consultations. The Hungarian delegation was led by Matyas Timar, chairman of the Hungarian National Bank [MNB] .

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL BANK REPORT FOR 1983

LD242326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The stock of gold, foreign currency and credits payable on demand held at the Hungarian National Bank [MNB] doubled last year. The bank's profit was 13 billion forints in 1983, 5.5 billion forints more than in the previous year. This is contained, among others, in the report discussed at today's general meeting of the MNB.

On the subject of credit policy the report notes that the largest credit sums have been spent on expanding the stock of goods produced for export, the development of tourism, on material and energy saving, the utilization of waste products and the improvement of services. In the interests of improving the balance, the bank has tightened up on its credit policy. It has modified or broken off its credit contracts with enterprises that failed to achieve their targets.

The report also states that the forint was devalued several times last year, totaling together more than 8 percent in relation to convertible currencies. The reason for this was, on one hand, to encourage exports and, on the other hand, to create harmony between foreign and domestic prices.

At the end of last year, the value of banknotes and coins in circulation amounted to nearly 98 billion forints, about 10.5 billion forints more than a year earlier. On the subject of foreign currency activities, the report notes that these were characterized by efforts to improve international solvency. The increasing surplus in foreign trade balance was achieved in spite of the fact that there was no improvement last year in opportunities for marketing products on foreign markets and the terms of trade deteriorated. The drought and the fact that domestic products were not really competitive were also obstacles to improvement.

At the proposal of the chairman, Matyas Timar, the reserve fund was increased by 1 billion forints and share capital was increased by 4 billion forints at the general meeting of the bank. The general meeting noted that by this, the security of money coming into circulation through credit would be increased and the bank would be able to increase the share of its own sources of credit in long-term loans.

FRENCH SMUGGLER WITH PRINTING MATERIALS ARRESTED

LD242148 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP) -- Investigations are being conducted into a case of smuggling into Poland, among gifts from abroad, high-quality duplicating machines, radio transmitters, and a substantial quantity of illegal materials containing, in particular, instructions on organizing actions of an antistate character and discrediting People's Poland.

A 28-year-old French citizen, J. Ch., on arriving in Poland with a Mercedes truck on a ferry from [name indistinct], declared during the customs examination at Swinoujscie that the gifts comprised medicines, clothing etc. But during a check of the truck, a specially-constructed and camouflaged hiding-place was found, containing among other things five high-quality duplicating machines, two radio transmitters, a considerable quantity of printing materials -- duplicating paper, printing inks, etc, and also leaflets of an antistate character, of which about 800 copies were discovered. These gifts were addressed to the Polish Episcopate's Charity Commission in Krakow.

J. Ch., a bank official by profession, was arrested. It has been found that since 1982 he has visited Poland seven times, bringing gifts from France, and on three occasions he came with the same truck. For each round trip he received a fee amounting to 3,500 to 4,000 francs.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL REVIEWS WESTERN SUBVERSION

AU241112 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Apr 84 pp 2, 5

[Text] PAP -- Some aspects of the struggle against the foreign ideological intervention by Western centers of subversion and intelligence in Poland were the subject of an interview given by Brigadier General Henryk Dankowski, departmental director in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to a PAP journalist.

The entire 40 years of the existence of People's Poland, and the most recent years in particular, show that the centers of intelligence and political subversion of the main countries of the West are particularly interested in our country and its political, economic and social life.

The people's state, created on the basis of a revolutionary and progressive social stream, has always had its external and interal political opponents. At the same time, the strategic goals of imperialism have been and still are clearly defined, but battle tactics have altered to suit various periods of consolidating people's authority, building the basis of socialism, and overcoming the sociopolitical and economic difficulties which the country has experienced while carrying out historic transformations and eliminating the backwardness of many centuries.

Therefore, since the very beginning of the PPR, there has been a need for unyielding and dedicated battle against the opponent, who has hindered the development of the people's state by military (1944-50), subversive, and ideological means.

Speaking about the activity of subversive-propaganda centers which are hostile to us, Gen H. Dankowski said: We are currently facing highly intensified activity by imperialist subversive-espionage centers and also by domestic antisocialist forces, though these latter have been seriously weakened and split. We are still in the face of serious danger to the socialist system and to national security.

Given the country's unstable situation, the opponent is making intense efforts at destructive political activity, sometimes with success. He is consistently trying to implement a program of disorganizing the structures of the socialist state, spreading anarchy and catastrophic psychosis, and undermining society's confidence in the authorities. But we should not imagine that the struggle in the ideological-political arena will die down quickly. A certain process of more effective actions is needed. A high level of consciousness by our workers class, wide sections of peasants, and the creative intelligentsia guarantees sociopolitical calm in Poland.

Asked through what channels centers of ideological subversion are carrying out their plans in Poland, General Dankowski explained that the most common and permanent channels are various kinds of so-called ideological emmisaries who come to Poland under suitable cover, and even people who perform the role of financial and instructional liaison men. The purpose of the espionage and subversion network which foreign subversive and intelligence centers have been trying to set up for years is to get through to avowed enemies of socialism in Poland, finance their activity, and supply them with current plans of propaganda-political and subversive action.

A huge "black orchestra" of foreign-language radio stations, prominent among which is Radio Free Europe with its aggressive attacks, is stirring Poles up in a planned and methodical way to make them cause unrest in their own country, destroy the nation's achievements, and foresake the hopes of generations for the sake of Western interests.

When asked why special attention has been paid to Poland in the entire strategy against the socialist countries, General Dankowski referred to one of NATO's programmatic documents which says that never before has Poland possessed so much significance as today: Its position, economic difficulties, role inside the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and also its historical ties with the West require that the transformations and achievements in Poland be steadily observed. Imperialism is regarding the current chain of events as an unrepeatable chance to fulfill far-reaching goals as part of the global ideological confrontation between East and West. For our people this means the weakening of Poland, the breaking up of the socialist country's unity and stabilization, attempts to reduce the country's rich culture and traditions, and the imposition of economic poverty.

"Anticommunism," Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, "is one of the chief methods today of breaking down the national awareness of Poles. A paralyzing gas ought to be produced and supplied to take the place of struggle. This is costly. Aggressive anticommunism is 'dirt cheap' ['tani jak barszcz'], and its effects are meant to be similar. The emptiness of domestic antisocialist streams has revealed itself fully. These streams have revealed their corrupt nature in the face of world imperialism."

All spheres of public life are still the target of Western attack; in the political sphere, the opponent's subversion is aimed at making society passive and creating a "sovereign" society which is independent of the authorities and does not regard the socialist state as its own.

Propaganda aggression is also directed against legal questions, law and order, and the activity of the armed forces and peacekeeping forces. It is aimed at disarming peacekeeping personnel ideologically and opening up the road for counterrevolution.

After describing the concepts of ideological subversion, General Dankowski mentioned the chief centers of subversion. The United States plays a key role in the world system of subversive activity against socialism, and hence against Poland. In this country, which is striving for leadership in the anticommunist crusade, organizations and executive mechanisms of subversion are active. These are:

the National Security Council, the U.S. intelligence and counterintelligence complex (civil and military) under it, the diplomatic apparatus which is controlled by the CIA, and the state propaganda system represented by the USIA.

The subversive radio stations Radio "Free Europe" and Radio "Liberty" occupy a special place in this system.

In 1983, a 23 percent greater financial outlay was allocated in the United States for developing the propaganda war; in 1984 there is meant to be a further growth of 18 percent, and the USIA budget is expected to reach $828 million. Funds for the "Voice of America" also increased by 33 percent in 1983, and this year by 22 percent. In the meantime, outlay for Radio "Free Europe" is meant to increase by 16 percent. It is also planned to spend $65 million to support movements abroad which are in favor of the United States. In other capitalist countries, the system of subversive activities is functioning just like in the United States, only on a smaller scale.

Another element of subversive activity by the West consists of reactionary centers and groups of Polish emigres. These comprise parties and groups of people who are an extension of the main political streams which existed in prewar Poland. Among the emigres, milieus connected with subversive political publications such as KULTURA and ANEKS are energetic. Let us add that a relatively new political force abroad taking part in the struggle against People's Poland is the foreign representation of the former Solidarity. In 1982, a so-called Solidarity foreign coordinating office was set up in Brussels.

Finally, Gen H. Dankowski said: The West's subversive activity against our country has always been a part of activity against the USSR and a part of confrontation with the entire socialist world. Thus, the bodies which have been set up to guarantee the security of People's Poland and the calm of its citizens have no respite in their responsible work. Close cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense, which is particularly close today because of the complicated political situation, plus society's understanding and comprehensive help, have always been a condition for success. From 1945 right up to the eighties, all attempts to overthrow the socialist system in Poland have ended in failure. The consciousness of the workers class and of its Marxist party has been victorious in the ideological confrontation. The party has always had incontestable aid from its specialized bodies in the struggle with the imperialist ideological subversion directed against People's Poland.

PPR-GDR ECONOMIC, S & T COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD250103 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Warasw, 25 Apr [date as received] -- The 19th session of the Poland-GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation opened here today with Vice-Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Gerhard Weiss in the chair. The committee will evaluate the realization of the decisions made during the meeting of PUWP CC Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski with SED CC General Secretary Erich Honecker held in Warsaw last year. The committee will also discuss issue of trade exchange, production specialization coproduction, joint measures to save fuels, raw materials and energy, and scientific and technological cooperation.

[East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German at 1300 GMT on 24 April adds: "The GDR and Poland exceeded their agreed trade last year by 5 percent and thus created favorable prerequisites for continuing the dynamic development."]

POREBSKI, RAKOWSKI MEET BULGARIAN TU DELEGATION

LD242101 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions has arrived in Poland on an official visit. It is led by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The guests had a meeting with Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and then with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. The delegation was briefed on the country's sociopolitical situation, the current problems of economic development, and cooperation with the trade unions in this sphere.

POLITBURO ON ECONOMY, POSSIBLE MAY DAY TROUBLES

AU240932 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 17 April the PZPR Politburo examined the country's sociopolitical situation and formulated in this connection the tasks for party organizations and cells.

The public continues to show a great interest in economic problems and issues. The present economic processes are evidence of the development of favorable trends in many sectors of the economy. Some progress has been achieved in more closely relating wages to performance and to enterprises' output. In a situation in which large segments of the workers class, the intelligentsia, and pensioners are experiencing material difficulties, the phenomena connected with the policy of regaining economic balance continue to often create dissatisfaction, which is being intensified by the necessary and by the unjustified price hikes. More productive work, severe thrift, and greater production militancy are the only road toward improving the material situation and combating inflation.

Observing the principles of the economic reform and painstakingly implementing the economic and social programs in all plants and institutions is an important factor in accelerating the process by which we can eliminate the crisis.

That applies primarily to the economic units' obligations resulting from the government anti-inflation and conservation programs. Only the consistent implementation of those programs will produce the necessary resources with which to solve the working people's difficult material problems.

The PZPR Politburo stressed that the policy of telling the people how the plans and obligations are implemented is being observed. The party and government leadership continues to publish reports on the implementation of various resolutions, to publicize the difficulties of implementing the necessary decisions, and to consult the views of the working people.

The National Conference of PZPR Delegates stressed that the ninth congress resolutions and their consistent implementation are the principal method of safeguarding the working people's interests. Implementing those resolutions calls for rallying the people's patriotic forces. Fulfilling its leading role in cooperation with the ZSL, the SD, THE ASSOCIATIONS OF Christians and lay Catholics, social organizations, and representatives of all the spheres of public life, the PZPR continues to implement each day its political program for agreement, struggle, and socialist reforms.

For some time now the antisocialist centers in Poland and abroad have planned disturbances of May Day celebrations and have appealed for them. They refused to come to terms with the progressive stability in the country and are thinking of yet another reckless showdown. Their preparations, the Politburo stressed, will meet with the rebuff of the workers class and the working people and with the resolute countermeasures of the appropriate forces responsible for public order.

COMMITTEE BEGINS INSPECTION OF PRIVATE SECTOR

LD241939 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A nationwide inspection of the private sector has begun the patronage of the Council of Ministers' Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. The inspection will cover Polina firms, units of private and agency trade, and selected crafts, manufacturing and service establishments. Groups of workers, representatives of the social, youth and women's organizations, and of organizations representing consumer interests are jointly taking part in the inspection by authorized state bodies.

GLEMP SERMON DEFENDS USE OF CROSS IN SCHOOLS

LD241815 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Jasna Gora: A pilgrimage of young people approaching the school graduation certificate examinations, from the Warsaw Archdiocese, Lodz Diocese, and several other Polish towns, arrived at the Jasna Gora shrine today. More than 8,000 young people and several hundred priests and catechists gathered round the primate and Bishop Rozwadowski, who led them to Jasna Gora. The central event of the pilgrimage meeting was a Holy Mass celebrated by the primate, with the catechists concelebrating, in the chapel of the Miraculous Image. During the Eucaristic Liturgy, the primate delivered a sermon in which he reminded the final-year pupils that they are a generation that has prepared itself for the final examination in the Jubilee Year of Redemption.

You come today to the mother and quenn of the nation, the primate said, as pilgrims with a request for help in life and also with the questions that you are asking yourselves after the experiences defending the cross in our social life. You ask: Why, as a result of sometimes secret instructions and verbal, whispered decisions, has the campaign of taking down crosses in public places been undertaken? Why, when the country is coping with such difficulties, when it is fighting for the reform for the lifting of sanctions, are the crosses being taken down? Is that cross such an obstacle to the strengthening of social bonds? Does it stop anyone doing good work and studying properly? You ask whether the cross is a religious issue or also a national issue, or finally, whether it the defense of a habit, a tradition, out of perversenesss, as people sometimes want to persuade you it is? It is just the defense of an outward sign, or is it the expression of what is deep within your conviction, faith, thus linking the sign with the very essence of your inner self, your existence, your work and your action? Those are all fundamental questions of the young generation.

These and similar questions and perplexities of your people are shared too by parents and teachers, the primate continued, who understood the symbols and guiding significance of the cross, particularly with reference to the unit that every personality should be, which should not divide itself into one for school and different one for church. How often the school becaomes a place of vexation. Cardinal Glemp asked: Do you need all this? We come to the most holy mother with these questions, asking for light, to be shown the way, for help.

We know that the task of a Catholic does not end just with defending a cross on the wall, but that cross must, above all, operate in his life, as the content, as an instruction, as a realized ideal. That is the most difficult task that each one faces.

This is a task that requires consistency, reflection, prayer, and constant contact with God. One must therefore have the proper link between what is religious life and what is national life; between what is an outward sign and what is within our soul; between what is the word and what makes the word into deeds. This link, properly created, this mutual casuality between symbol and content, between life, religious postulates and their social implementation, is the chief task of the Christian and it is the program of Christian work, which does not end with the school final examination but only begins with it.

SOLIDARITY DETAINEES ILL; REFUSE PARDON

NC231242 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 (AFP) -- Jailed Polish dissident Marian Jurczyk, 49, the former chairman in Szczecin of the now-banned Solidarity union, is in hospital with a serious heart complaint, a reliable source said here today. Mr Jurczyk, who is detained at Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison, was admitted last Wednesday to the Amin Institute of Cardiology outside Warsaw, the source said. He was interned in a prison camp under martial law on December 13, 1981 and was transferred to Rakowiecka a year later along with six other Solidarity leaders and four members of the underground Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR) charged with conspiring against the state.

The 11 prisoners, none of whom have tried, were in a "precarious" state of health, the sources said. Andrzej Gwiazda, 49, former national chairman of Solidarity, had a "serious duodenal ulcer and has lost all his teeth" as a result of vitamin deficiency and badly swollen gums. Seweryn Jaworski, 53, former Solidarity vice-chairman for Warsaw and union leader at the Huta Warszawa Steelworks, also had a stomach ulcer which was causing internal bleeding. His condition was said to be "deteriorating." Of the others, KOR leader Jacek Kuron was suffering from untreated kidney stones and all the rest had health problems except 38-year-old Adam Michnik who was in "good physical shape", the sources said.

Since last September the government has reiterated an offer to pardon and free the 11 dissident leaders if they agreed to leave Poland and give up clandestine political activities. Negotiations are underway between the Church and the government to reach a compromise but the detainees have so far refused the government's offer and asked to be tried. A date for their trial has yet to be set.

BRIEFS

NEW CHANCELLERY HEAD -- Warsaw 12 April -- President of the Council of State Henryk Jabonski has appointed Jerzy Breitkopf head of the Chancellery of the Council of State. Jerzy Breitkopf was born on September 13, 1930 in Vilna to an intelligentsia family. He graduated from the Department of Law at the Warsaw University. From 1973 till 1977 he was the head of the National Unity Front's team for cooperation with the people's councils and residents' self-government. At the beginning of 1978 he was appointed director of the Presidential Office of the Chancellery of the Council of State. Since November 1983 he worked as acting head of the Chancellory. He is a PUWP member. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU CABLES MACHEL ON FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AU241014 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maputo:

On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, I want to extend sincere congratulations, warm comradely greetings, and best wishes.

In the spirit of the principles and provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 21 April 1979, the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the Frelimo Party and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique have experienced a multifaceted development.

In conformity with the understandings we concluded together in Maputo during the official visit I paid last year, it is now necessary to act to dynamize and expand Romanian-Mozambique cooperation in the construction of the new system, in improving our peoples' well-being and, at the same time, to intensify cooperation in the struggle against the imperialist policy of force and domination, for peace, national independence, halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and in the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

I wish you good health and personal happiness and the friendly Mozambique people peace, progress, and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ARRIVES IN ANKARA

For Ankara reportage on the visit to Turkey by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, including his talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and other officials, see the Turkey section of the 25 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU201850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/4/1984 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on April 20 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. It examined a report on the fulfillment of the consumption norms set for 1983. The anaylsis made on the occasion showed that last year, in conditions in which industrial production grew, consumption with some main resources was below the level attained in 1982. Nevertheless, the 1983 consumption as a whole did not accord with the norms previously set. The Executive Political Committee decided that a thorough anaylsis of the way in which the consumption norms set and the measures agreed upon for a strict observance of those norms are being implemented should be made in May be ministries and economic branches. It was requested that on the basis of redesigns and updating of products the observance should be ensured of the consumption levels set under the 1984 plan by eeach product, while new ways and possibilities of more markedly cutting down consumption should be examined.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed and approved the proposals concerning the improvement of the programme for a higher capitalization and increase of the base of raw materials and primarily energy sources over 1984-1990, proposals aimed at progressively augmenting the national stock of reserves with all useful minerals, especially with oil, gas and coal.

Approving those proposals, the Executive Political Committee requested that geological activities should be intensified and extended with a view to discovering new reserves of coal, oil, gas, ores and other useful minerals in particular. The meeting also debated and approved a series of measures for the improvement of the activity carried on in the industry of prefabs used in housing construction with a view to raising their quality.

The Executive Political Committee examined a report on the activity carried out last year by the central and county commissions on the guidance of and unitary control over the application of the law concerning the control over the natural persons' illicitly acquired possessions. It was pointed out that in 1983 firmer actions were taken and concerns enhanced for preventing violations of legal provisions and of the norms of socialist ethics and equity, for fighting the tendencies towards acquiring incomes without work. Approving of the report, the Executive Political Committee requested that resolute action should be further taken to apply the provisions of that law.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on April 20, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the official visit of friendship paid to Romania over April 6-9 by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] - Party of Labor, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Executive Political Committee approved the results of the Romanian-Angolan summit pointing out it opened new prospects to the development of the relations between the two parties, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of international collaboration and peace. In that context, the importance was highlighted of the understandings reached during the talks on the intensification of contacts and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the MPLA - Party of Labor, the expansion of cooperation between Romania and Angola and on the political, economic and technical-scientific planes, as well as in other fields of mutual interest.

The Executive Political Committee also approved the conclusions in connection with the course of international events drawn by the two presidents who reiterated Romania's and Angola's resolve to actively cooperate in the international life, at the UN and in other international bodies, within the "Group of 77" and the Non-aligned Movement so as to make an enhanced contribution to the promotion of the policy of peace and disarmament, of independence, understanding and collaboration among nations. Unanimously approving of the understandings reached during the visit, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their translation into fact.

President Nicolae Ceausescu accounted to the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP in its April 20 meeting of the visit of friendship he paid together with Elena Ceausescu in Yugoslavia over April 12-13, as guests of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the results of the visit that marked another important moment in the upward, fruitful course of the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

It was stressed with satisfaction that the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Yugoslavia's party and state leaders, part of the traditional summit dialogue, expressed the mutual wish to develop still more the collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples in the work of socialist construction, in the settlement of the major issues of international life.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the agreements reached during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, regarding the amplification of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration, the more powerful increase, by joint efforts, of the economic exchanges and cooperation in production, especially in power engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics, machine building, as well as in other sectors. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the understanding reached by the two presidents for the drafting of a long-term programme-agreement that should give wide prospects to the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia. Both parties' interest in intensifying the links in science, culture, the arts and other domains was also stressed.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee appreciated the determination expressed during the talks by the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Dragoslav Markovic, to strengthen the collaboration between the two parties, to increase the contacts and swap of experiences on matters of mutual interest, considering this to be of great importance for the general development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations, for the continous deepening of the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia to the benefit of peace, detente and international collaboration.

The Executive Political Committee noted with satisfaction that the exchanges of views between the leaders of Romania and Yugoslavia on international topics reiterated the two countries' and parties' will to ever more actively collaborate, to make their full contribution to lessening the world tension and the resumption of the policy of detente to disarmament, nuclear above all, to turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace and collaboration, to the entrenchment of a climate of security, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world over, to the accomplishment of all peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

Unanimously approving of the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee established measures for the fulfillment in the best of conditions of the understandings reached on the multilateral development of the Romanian-Yugoslav traditional relations, of the collaboration between the two neighboring and friendly countries, parties and peoples.

CEAUSESCU VISITS CONSTANTA COUNTY 24 APRIL

AU241817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/4/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, started a working visit in Constanta County (south-eastern Romania) on April 24.

The visit occasions the analysis of the Constanta County's possibility to contribute more to the general progress of the Romanian economy, to the increase of the national wealth and the attainment of the fundamental target set by the 12th Congress of the RCP for the current five-period (1981-1985) -- the achievement of a new quality of work and life in every domain.

The programme of the first day included the investigation of essential aspects of development and improvement of activity in naval construction, a domain in which Constanta County avails of important productive capacities.

The first visited industrial unit was the Constanta shipyard which covers at present half of the country's production of maritime vessels and which, since 1973, when the first 55,000 dwt cargo vessel was launched, built ships with a total capacity of over 3.2 million dwt -- ore carriers, tankers and other kinds of vessels. In the dry docks the builders presented to the Romanian head of state the 10,000 [metric] ton floating dock, a novelty of the Romanian naval industry.

Then, the visit continued at the "2 Mai" shipyard in Mangalia (the southern part of the county), in whose docks two ore-carriers are now in advanced stages of assembling. An overhauling site was inaugurated there for large ships, which is expected to help developing vigorously the shipyard and diversifying its activity. A fixed platform was also arranged there to support the installation of crude extraction from marine deposits, and installation built by the Ploiesti Chemical Equipment Enterprise.

President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the achievements of the builders in the two visited shipyards, also recommending that measures be taken for a best possible turning to use of their their technological and human potential, for the introduction and extension of the latest technologies.

Addresses Shipyard Managers

AU241940 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpt] This afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met at the Neptun resort with members of the management councils of the Constanta and Mangalia shipyards that he visited today, and with management cadres of the Galati Naval Industrial Enterprise. At the end of the meeting, the party secretary general delivered a speech.

The visit to Constanta County continues.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE STRESSES VITALITY OF LENINISM

AU231334 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 23 Apr 84

["Article in the Press: 'Receptivity to the Requirements of Social Practice -- the Source of the Vitality of Leninism' -- Article by Paul Dobrescu Printed in the Latest Issue of the Newspaper SCINTEIA (Excerpts)" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1984 -- On the 114th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Communists and working people in Romania and in the other socialist countries, the whole progressive mankind recall the personality of the great revolutionary theoretician and strategist to whose creation and activity such brilliant victories are indissolubly linked as the emergence and consolidation of the political party of the working class, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the creation of the Soviet state, the elaboration of the guidelines of the programme for socialist construction in the neighbor and friendly country.

Lenin enriched the heritage of scientific communism with a series of highly significant theses and the remarkable results scored by the peoples of the Soviet Union in all fields of socialist construction validated the tremendous transforming force of the Leninist theory.

It is one of Lenin's historic merits to have understood that the live character and transforming force of the revolutionary theory are given by the permanent adherence to the constantly changing realities, by the continuous generalization of the data and conclusions supplied by social science and practice. An advocate of the idea that the general exists in and through the particular, an idea to which he himself imparted a synthetic form, Lenin always warned that to separate the two categories and impose one facet over the other meant to seriously jeopardize the working class' outlook on world, the revolutionary practical activity. Starting from these general laws, from the fundamental theses that are part of the perennial theoretical stock of scientific socialism, making a thorough analysis, in this light, of the new processes and phenomena characteristic of the historical stage in which he lived and carried out his activity, and remaining faithful to the critical and dialectical spirit of the Marxist theory, Lenin rejected, often vehemently, the tendencies towards isolating Marxism, never hesitating to reconsider and correct classic theses or viewpoints, even if they had been formulated by Marx and Engels, the moment those theses proved obsolete and unappropriate in the hew historical conditions or specific national circumstances.

As a matter of fact, the great leader of the Soviet proletariat took the same attitude towards his own theses, which he always confronted with the changes occurred in social practice, reconsidering or even abandoning them. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that Marxism had only laid the cornerstone of a science the socialists had to develop further in all fields unless they wished to remain behind life, reiterating the firm urge to study, to discover, to intuit and grasp national particularities, the national specific of concrete methods.

This generous Leninist idea is even more topical in our epoch of great social changes when diversity is a salient feature of the socioeconomic life, a prerequisite which the revolutionary forces should take into account in their activity.

Creatively espousing the general principles of scientific socialism and developing them in the light of new requirements of the contemporary epoch, all while studying the experience acquired by other socialist countries and applying the general principles on the basis of a constant, keen and receptive analysis of the specific historical realities in this country, of the particularities of the stage Romania is now traversing, the RCP has opened further prospects to the work of socialist construction and proved deep faithfulness to the spirit of scientific socialism.

Recalling V.I. Lenin's brilliant personality and appreciating his work and activity, the Romanian people considers that the loftiest homage it can pay to the great revolutionary thinker and leader is to place its every effort in the service of the fulfillment of the current tasks of the work of socialist construction in Romania, which is a tangible contribution to the assertion of the prestige of socialism in the world, underscoring the perenniality of the ideas and theses of scientific socialism to the substantiation of which Lenin made an outstanding contribution.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS' LUBBERS

LD242249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, who is on a 3-day official visit to our country, held talks this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade on relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic sphere, and on current international issues, including a review of relations between the developing countries and the industrially developed states. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which -- as was stressed -- is characteristic of the good relations between the SFRY and the Netherlands, their understanding and cooperation.

Greatest attention in the exchange of views was devoted to the problems facing the two countries in the economic shere. Although Yugoslavia and the Netherlands are countries with different social systems, it is emphasized that President of the Federal Executive Council Planinc and Prime Minister Lubbers agree in their assessment that under the present conditions in international economic exchange, the developing countries are most affected, because the pronounced protectionism and high interest rates do not allow them to overcome their difficulties.

The two sides agreed in their conclusion that the way out of such a situation should be, among other things, to increase aid to developing countries so that they can strengthen their economies in order to repay the debts taken on for their own development. Otherwise the developing countries will remain "eternal debtors" without the possibility of moving toward progress.

The heads of the two governments expressed satisfaction with the development of economic relations between the SFRY and the Netherlands, although they said that as yet not all possibilities have been exploited, particularly with regard to production cooperation, joint investment, and cooperation on third markets. The visitor from The Hague expressed interest in preparations for the adoption of new Yugoslav regulations on joint investment. Prime Minister Lubbers announced that an economic delegation from the Netherlands will shortly arrive in our country to hold talks on specific possibilities for expanding cooperation. Yugoslavia's relations with the EEC were also a topic of today's talks. On the Yugoslav side satisfaction was expressed with the Netherland's role in stimulating this cooperation.

President of the Federal Executive Council Planinc and Prime Minister Lubbers expressed concern at the international situation and the serious crisis of political and economic relations in the world. They agreed in their assessment that the increased confrontation of the great powers poses a threat to the course of international cooperation, peace, and security. During the talks the heads of government of the two countries came out firmly in favor of a return to a policy of detente on the world scene and indicated that responsibility for the creation of conditions for a return to detente lies with the superpowers.

EMBASSIES' MOVES FROM TEL AVIV TO JERUSALEM

LD241855 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Egypt's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Savador because those two countries have moved their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem has met with a very sharp reaction indeed on the part of Israel.

The step taken by Egypt has been assessed as interference in the internal affairs of Israel, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. However, official Cairo rejected Israel's criticism as groundless, reminding the government in Tel Aviv that Egypt regards Jerusalem as an occupied part of Arab territories.

What remains unclear is how the two Central American countries got the idea of moving their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. It would appear that the idea was not theirs. Both El Salvador and Costa Rica are small countries which in this particular case acted as an advance party for somebody else, knowing that they would not be too affected by Egypt's reaction. On the other hand, the test has been successful for those who conceived the decision made by Costa Rica and El Salvador. The answer has been obtained to the question of how the Arab and Muslim countries will react if others follow their example.

Recently there has been a great deal of talk about the possibility of the United States moving its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Two Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination, Mondale and Hart, promised in case of their victory in the presidential election that they would move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

Against this, in a message sent to King Hassan II of Morocco, Reagan strongly denied all rumors that U.S. Government intends to move its embassy to Jerusalem. Nonetheless, there is very little likilihood that Costa Rica and El Salvador acted as they did without the United States being aware of their decision. This probably also applies to some other countries on which Israel is exercising pressure for recognition of Jersusalem as the capital of the State of Israel.

It will be remembered that Israel annexed East Jerusalem in 1967 and has tried ever since to convert the holy city into its capital. It has not succeeded. It is hardly likely that El Salvador and Costa Rica can set an example for other countries, because it is clear to everyone that this would provoke a storm of protest in the Arab Muslim world. On the other hand, anyone deciding to take this step would assume a great responsibility because in doing so he would become an accomplice to Israel's annexationist policy.

Costa Rica and El Salvador have taken upon themselves a role which heavily discredits them in the eyes of the international public opinion without getting in return anything that could improve their unenviable reputation in the world.

ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Mamula Meets With Tonha

LD241221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, had talks in Belgrade today with Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, a member of the Central Committee Politburo of the MPLA [Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola] - Labor Party and defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, who is leading his country's military delegation paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, the two ministers exchanged views on questions of the current military-political international situation and on the possibilities to further promote and develop cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary of national defense, Lieutenant Colonel Generals Slavko Djurdjevic, Svetislav Popovic, and Anton Tus, Rear Admirals Zvonimir Kostic and Milun Nikolic, and other senior officers were present at the talks. Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva, Angolan ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present at the reception and talks in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense.

Zarkovic Receives Tonha

LD241303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received a delegation from the Angolan Armed Forces led by Colonel Pedro Maria Tohna, a member of the MPLA Politburo and minister of defense, which is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, they discussed the possibility of further promotion of bilateral cooperation as well as some topical questions of the international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa.

On the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense. On the Angolan side Angolan Ambassador to the SFRY Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva and other personalities were present.

LCY CC DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL WORK

LD242349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Dragoslav Markovic. The Presidium paid respects to the victims of the serious accident in the Strmosten pit at the Rembas Mine with a minute of silence.

The ICY Central Committee Presidium examined problems concerning the ideological and theoretical work of the League of Communists founded on the broad discussions held over the last few months in connection with the stances of the LCY Central Committee's fifth session in the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, a number of basic organizations of the League of Communists, and in the commissions of the LCY Central Committee for the development of the League of Communists and for ideological and theoretical work. The opening speech was delivered by Kiro Hadzivasilev.

The resolution of the 12th LCY Congress clearly set all organizations and organs of the League of Communists, and in particular the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, the task of regularly examining topical ideological problems and of adopting stands on them. This obligation must be fulfilled much more consistently. In cases where Communists' standpoints on certain current problems differ and cause arguments, the central and provincial committees are duty bound to examine them, and together with the LCY Central Committee Presidium, clear them up and take the relevant ideopolitical activity on the basis of the LCY Central Committee conclusions and standpoints.

The thrust of this activity must be in the LC republican central committees and provincial committees, naturally in suitable cooperation with the relevant organizations, Marxist centers, scientific and educational institutions, and so on.

It is particularly important to ensure a unified, persistent, constant, and integral ideopolitical struggle by the League of Communists against nationalistic and other antisocialist forces and attempts by them to undermine the fundamental values of our revolution and our socialist self-management system.

On the basis of the assessments and standpoints of the LCY Central Committee's fifth session, the Presidium examined the concrete tasks of the League of Communists in this sphere. In addition to constant attention and organized activity in promoting ideotheoretical work in the basic organizations of the League of Communists, the improvement of work in the LC political schools, and a number of tasks aimed at creating preconditions for expressing the creative power of Marxism in the educational process and various forms of ideological training, stress was also laid on tasks in developing the role of the Marxist centers of the League of Communists and the Center for Social Research of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

One of the priority tasks of the LC activity is timely public reaction to challenges from opponents of the gains and values of our socialist revolution. In this sense, it was concluded that the LCY must, through all its action, resolutely oppose the internal and external opponents of our country's socialist development.

The Presidium also pointed out with criticism that in certain papers, books, and meetings, texts are being published which, under the guise of demystification of certain historical events in our revolution and its leading forces and personalities, are putting forward views directed at contesting the role of the League of Communists and the basic gains of our revolution, socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity.

It was also assessed in the discussion that reaction to the negative messages and their ideopolitical consequences is inadequate, a fact which causes confusion among the public which is very sensitive to attacks on the basic gains and values of our society. In this connection, the need was stressed for a developed ideopolitical struggle by all Communists, basic organizations of the LC and other socialist forces against conservative consciousness and reactionary ideological provocations and all hostile activity.

The Presidium stressed that the League of Communists as a whole, and in particular the Communists in the editorial offices of papers, must persevere in realizing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee's sixth session and fight even more resolutely for the implementation of the agreed policy and responsible social role of the information media.

SERBIAN STATEMENT ON SHORTAGES, CRIMINAL CHARGES

LD242324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the wider social action for preventing speculation and other negative phenomena on the market, the Serbian internal affairs organs, in cooperation with the market inspectorate and judicial organs, have taken organized measures to detect and eradicate the various causes of shortages and irregularities on the market. A statement issued by the Serbian Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs notes that large quantities of various goods that are being withheld from the market have been found in several work organizations. Approximately 25,000 various consumer goods are being held, including 4,000 freezers, 2,000 refrigerators, 2,000 washing machines, 150 color televisions, and a large quantity of solid fuel stoves.

Also some 200,000 meters of electric cable of various sizes, 3,500 car tires, 93 tons of coffee, 27 tons of sugar, 35,000 liters of cooking oil, 4,000 kg of tin, 71,000 pairs of leather shoes, 163,000 pairs of plastic footwear, 50,000 pairs of rubber footwear, 130 tons of nickel, 76 tons of chocolates, and so forth.

Since their involvement in these tasks, the statement says, the internal affairs organs have brought criminal charges against 93 persons for 83 criminal acts. Of these criminal acts, 26 were the creation of a monopolist position and causing disruption on the market, 47 were preferential treatment of customers, and 10 were other criminal acts. During this action 23 persons were arrested. Of these 7 persons were placed in detention by the investigative judge, while 10 were detained for up to 3 days by the internal affairs organs. The internal affairs organs and all other competent organs are continuing their work.

BALJAK REVIEWS MEDIA TREATMENT OF KOSOVO

LD250331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The writings of the public press on Kosovo in the past year have generally contributed constructively to the action of the LC and other subjective forces. This was stated today at the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Commission for Information. Analyses prepared in the Republican Committee for Information and in the LC provincial committee served as a basis for assessing the more positive contribution of the information media.

In his introductory speech, the president of the commission, Momcilo Baljak, said he found the information system in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the country as a whole to be generally successfully oriented toward the main themes of the stabilization of political conditions in Kosovo in this, the second phase of the struggle of the subjective forces which is increasingly directed toward removing the causes of counterrevolutionary disturbances from Kosovo society. Democratic trends in the area of information work and public communication in connection with Kosovo are of great importance and affect information and political work.

In connection with incidents which have occurred in relation to writings from Kosovo, Baljak noted that the most constructive form of discussion had not always been found. Political factors have a right and a need to react to various unacceptable phenomena in public newspapers, while it is the democratic right of the newspapers to point out errors to the different organs and to people throughout Yugoslavia. What is politically harmful, however, is the pronouncement of a priori ideopolitical judgments which go beyond the actual pretext and which insinuate without proof that the newspaper of a particular environment interprets a broader political standpoint and is "covered" by the open or tacit agreement of the leaderships in its environment. Such situations are retrogressive, Baljak warned, and sow seeds of mistrust which are difficult to remove.

Talking about articles which are criticized in the analyses, Baljak said that outside of those which are superficial or unprofessional in the treatment of the subject they are characterized by a certain nationalistic charge. In the so-called Belgrade press, particularly in some of the review-type papers, this has found expression in advocacy of the thesis that nothing has changed in Kosovo in the last 3 years, that the leadership is incompetent and opportunist, while imputing irredentism and a hostile mood towards Serbia and Yugoslavia to the majority of Albanians. Certain smaller editorial boards limited their coverage of Kosovo just to the excesses of the public press in Kosovo, particularly the Albanian-language press.

Evidence was given of progress in many areas of editorial policy, but there are many incomplete tasks and relapses to the period prior to the spring of 1981. This is reflected, according to Baljak, in the fact that some negative phenomena are hushed up or minimalized, as a part of attempts to create the impression that the situation in Kosovo is completedly normal. At the same time, the thesis of the threat to the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia is perfidiously thrown in. Particularly worrying is the modest scope of critical analyses of the situation in the ideological sphere, at the university, and in culture.

A great deal of the credit for the fact that those concepts which in Kosovo and elsewhere in Yugoslavia refute not only the extent but the existence of political pressures for emigration have been repressed is due to the public press. Today halting emigration has become the parameter of the success of the action of the progressive forces in Kosovo. Both in political life and in journalism in Kosovo, there are those who under pressure would hush up and play down the problems of emigration.

In connection with the view that the press encourages emigration, and arising out of this the fact that this should not be written about, it was stressed that the real question is how to write about this and contribute to the action of the LC and subjective forces. In broad terms, in the current phase of the action of the LC and subjective forces, all public media are faced with the need for a deeper and more all-round approach to life in Kosovo, a new range of themes, a widening of the front of involvement from the narrowest political problems to the realization of economic stabilization, and ideological trends in science and culture.

Considerable attention in the debate was devoted to the ideopolitical state and equality in information in Kosovo. In connection with proportions of radio and television programs, (70 percent in Albanian, 20 percent in Serbo-Croatian, and 10 percent in Turkish), it was noted that the quantity of information cannot be determined by percentages, and that this is a major problem connected with the very existence of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo. Republican newspapers cannot and must not be a substitute for their information requirements because Kosovo is their "home" sociopolitical community.

Many critical remarks were directed at various ideopolitical approaches of RILINDJA and JEDINSTVO. It is often said that a "text is good, but it is a pity that it was not published by RILINDJA instead of JEDINSTVO" and vice versa. Papers in both languages are criticized for not being sufficiently involved in the struggle against their own nationalism. In this connection, it was said, it would be fatal if RILINDJA and JEDINSTVO were seen as papers only of their own nation or nationality. Positive changes in this respect have been noted recently. RILINDJA, which was for a long time critized for minimalizing emigration, has formed a team of 15 of the best journalists who are trying to contribute in their texts to the struggle against emigration.

The commission concluded that all LC organizations in the republic's press should be obliged to assess how the tasks of the platform on Kosovo are being realized and to involve in this debate many of the problems mentioned today, such as the poor network of correspondents, undeveloped mutual cooperation, and the slow resolution of material and technical problems. An initiative was also taken to launch at the federal level, within the SAWP or some other Yugoslav tribune, a debate on all information about Kosovo which would bring forth new initiatives and breakthroughs for information activity along the lines of the platform of Kosovo.

1983 POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CRIME STATISTICS

LD241952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- According to details presented at today's Ljubljana consultative meeting of the Federal Public Prosecutor and the public prosecutors of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces on political and economic crime and economic offenses, the tendency toward a decline in the number of persons reported for the criminal act of political crime that began in 1978 also continued in the past year.

Last year in Yugoslavia a total of 820 persons were reported for the criminal act of alleged political crime, 4.8 percent below the level in the previous year. The greatest number, 221 or 27 percent, of these were reported in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The most common of the criminal acts of political crime is the incitement of national hatred, which is most often reported by citizens themselves, which certainly indicates a high degree of patriotic consciousness.

Of all those reported, 545 persons were charged, and 416 of those were charged with verbal offenses. In contrast to 1982, last year there was a considerable increase in the percentage of workers and agricultural workers charged, while the number of pupils and students was reduced. Minor criminal acts prevail, while organized political crime is a rarer phenomenon.

The public prosecutor of the SR of Croatia noted the pronounced activity of a part of the leadership of the Catholic Church in Croatia, which is in fact a constituent part of the strategy of international reaction adopted by most Catholic Church leaders. They have developed a particularly broad and expert propaganda activity within the framework of their information activity.

The statistical indicators of political crime do not reflect the real state of affairs since the present situation -- the economic and other difficulties -- have created a "favorable climate" for this type of crime. This is precisely why the public prosecutors have openly asked themselves: What are we waiting for?! Must all proceedings be preceded by the submission of a report, when in not a few cases that are "brought to light" by the information media there is clearly antistate activity involved? However, it was emphasized in conclusion at today's discussion that the description of political enemy should only be given to a genuine political enemy, an enemy of the country and the people. Our society has never, nor will it ever have any interest in ascribing this to anyone unless by his activity he is really attempting to undermine the foundations of the system and national government.

A total of 74,151 persons were reprted last year for the criminal act of economic crime, that is 10.3 percent more than in 1982. The majority were reported, as before, by the internal affairs organs. Organizations of associated labor are, unfortunately, at the bottom of the list of those who reported on perpetrators of the criminal act of economic crime. The most common offenses are still thefts and serious misappropriation of social property, embezzlement, unscrupulous business activity, tax evasion, and the payment of bribes. Illegal appropriation and attacks on social property are in many cases "sanctioned" by poor work organization in basic organizations of associated labor, the absence of work control of persons who manage social property, dishonest stock-taking, unrecorded issue of goods, and so on.

Looked at according to branches of economic activity, the highest number of criminal acts of economic crime and their most serious forms are recorded in the area of goods and services turnover, particularly in foreign trade activities.

KRAIGHER AT ZAGREB POLITICAL DISCUSSION MEETING

AU221535 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 16 Apr 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 15 Apr -- Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, a few days ago addressed the Current Political Themes Discussion Group at the Social Center for the Ideological Education of Cadres of the Zagreb City SAWP Conference. He spoke about the current tasks in the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in Yugoslavia at the moment when consistency in solving these problems and their urgency are facing society in all intensity. We convey in abbreviated form the thoughts from those parts of the report that deal with the ideological problems of the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the problem of workers still not deciding about the results of their work to a sufficient degree, and the problems of the price policy.

The long-term program is the fruit of accord of a very wide circle of sociopolitical factors and professional and scientific workers and institutions who worked on the program and on its several parts and cooperated in the work of the commission. However, nobody among the responsible people think that the program and its documents propose the only possible and best solutions for all the problems and for each of the problems separately. It is therefore understandable that the need will become apparent during the realization of the program that some of the proposed solutions be reexamined.

Self-management is now a general striving and direction through which roads are more and more being sought for the way out of the present crisis of social relations in the world and in various states. It is precisely for this reason that the development of socialist self-management is carefully studied and that it is the target of attacks by ideologically opposed political forces and ideologies in the world. But there are such individuals and groups in our country, too. They are becoming more and more vociferous and aggressive particularly in the present situation; they exploit all the opportunities offered by the freedoms guaranteed in the constitution and to a considerable extent they also exploit the fact that in many cases they receive no reply or a reply that is not sufficiently resolute or clear.

The social and political problem that necessarily accompany the elimination of the causes of inflation and the economic crisis, and the inevitable changes in the prevalent socioeconomic relations, and their consequences for those involved in these relations, are preparing a more favorable soil for the activities of all these forces. Therefore we must expect that they will attack self-management and our sociopolitical system even more forcefully and will try to compromise it in an increasingly planned way. Allow me therefore to dwell a bit longer on tasks that refer only to some aspects or rather problems in this ideological front of implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Above all, the program did not fulfill the expectations, past and current, of some people in our country and especially abroad that it will change the essential elements of our self-managing socioeconomic relations, that it will introduce changes in the uniform foundations of our sociopolitical system, especially as regards the self-managing position of a worker in a basic organization of associated labor as the one who makes fundamental decisions on income directly and through the system of delegations and delegates in associated labor in our sociopolitical system as a whole. There also have been no changes, expected by some others, in the constitutional position and the rights and duties of the republics and provinces and there has been no renewal of the centralized decisionmaking about the development policy and expanded reproduction in the federation or its organs. Therefore the main criticisms of the program, as well as attacks on it, are directed at these points and from these positions.

The question is rightly posed: What is now the actual role of the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor in shaping the business and economic policy and what makes it possible in our sociopolitical system and practice for the administration and the technocracy to be a strong regulator of economic currents?

The answer is supplied by the fact that the implementation of the decisive role of the worker in the basic organizations of associated labor, when he is responsible for social reproduction and when surplus value is not being alienated from him, demands in essence that the forces that have been making and continue to make decisions without his direct consent and control should be incapacitated and changed everywhere they exist and are active.

It is a fact, however, that even after the adoption of the constitution and the Associated Labor Law and after the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses, decisions on surplus value have been made and continue to be made divorced from the workers, which create this surplus value and without these workers being able to exercise control over these decisions made, on the one hand, in the managing organs and professional services, especially within working and composite organizations, and in the banks, linked with the political factors in the communes, provinces, and republics and their leaderships, and linked in specific interests with the state administration and the banks. [sentence as published] These have been and essentially remain the chief and actual responsible decisionmakers on investment and surplus value.

However, the critics propose nothing specific. On the one hand, in their general political propaganda they advocate in essence a bourgeois parliamentary system as a lasting, generally applicable achievement of freedom and democracy, perhaps combined with some forms of workers' participation in management. But on the other hand they force upon us the example of the so-called real socialism or rather the solutions that we tested in the post-war years and found them to be unsuitable for resolving problems in the development of a modern democratic society.

The decisive role of the worker in a basic organization of associated labor concerning the expanded reproduction demanded earlier, and demands now, suitable changes not only in the economic policy and the economic system, and the improvement of this system through the application of the laws on expanded reproduction and past labor, but also an improvement in the political system and its several institutions. In particular it demands that the LC prepare itself more systematically and consistently for the implementation of its role in the political system and particularly in the power system, such as is required by the LCY Program and all the LC Congress documents, as well as the SFRY Constitution.

Considering that we have to tackle work on the Long-Term Development Plan of Yugoslavia, and that preparations are under way for a new medium-term social plan of Yugoslavia as well as of all the republics and autonomous provinces, it is urgently necessary that we take these facts and their consequences in consideration. The new social plans not only must be liberated from these shortcomings and from bureaucratic-technocratic characteristics, but also must be a means in the struggle against these and similiar tendencies.

The implementation of the program demands that in social practice we definitively defeat the influence of liberalism and the theories of spontaneity in various forms. This means that the changes in our political work and its organization, as well as in the activities of respective social sciences and institutions must be based consequently on the fact that the struggle for self-management, for its successful development and settlement of social problems, and for development -- a struggle that runs in various forms and contents of our social and political life -- is the class content of the development of the self-managing democracy in the struggle against opposing tendencies, actions, and concepts in our society.

In contrast to the impression prevailing because of the way the economic policy for 1984 is presented, the true content of this policy is not in various forms of consumption restrictions.

The end of the price freeze, which is near, is one of the conditions that the economy and the relations in the economy should begin to be formed on the basis of economic laws and should begin to shake themselves free of the consequences of constant administrative interventions. The workers and the organs responsible to them, together with their business partners in organizations and communities of associated labor and in the price communities, should be the decisive factor of the formation and the policy of prices of their products.

The forthcoming end of the price freeze is therefore the decisive inevitable step to making the implementation of the economic stabilization program in general and in its internal interdependence in particular come directly under the influence of economic laws and suitable economic relations that have been established. At this moment, for this year, and for the first stage of the program implementation, and thus also for the political situation in the country, this is undoubtedly the most responsible and most urgent task on which a great deal depends.

We often hear that the field of prices is the weakest point in our economy and in our economic policy. But precisely this isolation of prices from the economy and its circulation as a whole, and the settling of the economic and social problems arising from the price movements and the respective relations in the primary distribution of income in the same way -- independent and out of the context of mutually dependent economic relations -- has been in fact for years the greatest weakness of the economic policy of the respective organs. The inevitable result is the increasingly heavy and all-embracing administration, which is also increasingly harmful.

Prices must be formed in the market on the basis of supply and demand. In economic relations founded on social ownership, this fact implies social control over prices. A form of this control exists in the accords between workers in associated labor organizations and their partners about the elements entering the price structure. A large part of social production is now in fact mutually linked through income in reproduction and is interdependent, which means that it has entered a relationship in which such accords are a fact. True, many of these reproduction links have not been institutionalized, but they exist in practice.

Partly because of the prevailing emphasis on administration, the price communities, since their establishment a relatively short time ago, have changed as a rule, but not always, into an appendage of the responsible or executive organs in the communes, republics, and provinces. A similar thing is essentially true for the federation, with appropriate adjustments. But the price increases after the envisaged lifting of the freeze will be more perfectly mastered by us. The better social control works along with the appropriate role of the price communities, which means that the matter will also depend on the transformation of these communities into actual organs or communities of associated labor. Of course, a direct control of prices is still foreseen for certain groups of products and services under the present conditions.

What is directly connected with this is the demand of the long-term program and its first stage for such a change in the social and material position of the work organizations and their associated labor organizations so that workers will be able to bear the transformation from the situation created with administrative measures to the new conditions of business operations and the operations of market laws, which will make possible a control of prices both by the workers and by society at large and which will prevent an uncontrolled growth of the prices.

What is directly connected with this is the demand for an enhancement of the material basis of workers' decisionmaking on the allocation and distribution of income, and the demand for an increase in the net income of a basic organization of associated labor and a reduction of the dependence of the associated labor organizations from the banks.

The end of the price freeze, which is near, is actually putting in the foreground with increasing urgency the need that this demand be realized; the long-term program marks this demand as a condition for the beginning of a more comprehensive process of stabilization, with all the implications considering the democratization of relations in the association of labor and pooling of resources and its class nature that has been talked about above.

Spending Within the Limits of Available Income

In order that this demand be met, it is necessary to reduce common and public spending through self-managing agreements and a free exchange of labor, to the limits of the income available. Under the present conditions, this should be done even through a correction of some of the present entitlements. This demands that investments in fixed assets should be reduced in places where they are not in keeping with the planned structure. It demands that a resolute turn be made in creating one's own working assets and that the credit dependence on the banks should be reduced. It demands a consistency in bailing out or liquidating the loss-makers and the release of social funds tied up in such cases or spent for years without being able to yield appropriate results. It demands that the relations in society that have arisen and continue to arise on the basis of the exchange rate differences should be finally put in order. It demands strict financial discipline and the fulfillment of every commitment. When these demands are met, the relations in the formation and control of effective demand will also begin to be put in order.

As regards the effect of the cost of living on the price moves, considering the mutual influences and the dependence of causes and effects, let me on this occasion point out only the following: A way out of the contradictory relations can be made only by a process in which all the elements of the cost of living, beginning with farm produce and including housing rents and utility charges, will be set on truly economic foundations. This means that farming and housing and utilities and their development and price formation will also be put on healthy economic foundations as demanded by the long-term program.

Of course all this must be accompanied by suitable measures within the framework of economic policy, including the social control of prices, and measures in the framework of social policy according to the agreed differentiated measures regarding the economically weaker people or families. This is the only way that the part of the price structure that is under the influence of the cost of living should become stabilized, that the market should begin to calm down, and the inflationary pressure should begin to recede.

POPOVIC RELEASED, OTHER CRITICS STILL IN CUSTODY

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (DPA) -- The Yugoslav lawyer, Srdja Popovic, who was arrested on Monday evening, was released this morning, according to dissident sources.

Last weekend, the security authorities took 28 regime critics into temporary custody. They included the well-known dissident, Milovan Djilas. According to unconfirmed information, ten of them are still in police custody. However, they are expected to be released during the day.